The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XVII. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893. NO. 12

IN FAVOR OF GOLD

President Cleveland Submits His Message

ON THE FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

Various Opinions Expressed by Eminent Financiers on the Document.

WASHINGTON, August 8.--Hodge introduced a resolution for a vote on the repeal of the silver purchase act on the 23d instant.

Senator Perkins took oath of office.

The President's message was then read as follows:

THE MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States.

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress to the end that, through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty, with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our national resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity.

With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side; numerous money institutions have suspended because their abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors.

Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed as fast are becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invo ved every branch of business.

SILVER THE CAUSE.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on July 14, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under statute were regarded by those interested in silver protection as a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and the said notes may be reissued.

MAINTAIN TWO METALS.

It is, however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally invested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed.

Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to July 15, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than $147,000,000, while all but a very small quantity of bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury.

Many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1, 1892, and July 15, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury for the redemption of such notes.

THE GOLD RESERVE NOT SPARED.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, has been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations.

The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000, between July 1, 1890, and July 1, 1893. The gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while for the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury, and this must be followed by the payment of government obligations in depreciated silver.

MUST PART COMPANY.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations so far as such obligations has been imposed upon us, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue the attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep in force money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses to aid new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of its owner.

CONFIDENCE IS LOST.

Foreign investors are equally alert, and not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or in the power of the government in the premises.

The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace, which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specified known quantity of silver as the parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources might be favorably passed upon, but when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such a parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

ENTITLED TO A SOUND CURRENCY.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such by every exchange and in every market of the world. This government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

The matter rises above the plane of party politics. It virtually concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land.

There is one important aspect of the subject which should never be overlooked. At times, like the present, when evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage earners, the first to be injured by the depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing, his condition is without alleviation, for he can never prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor.

THE MAN OF TOIL SUFFERS.

One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said:

"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation on money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief that congress can offer in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering is as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalist nor the wage earner will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence.

Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legislation, condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience, shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

NEEDS ATTENTION AT ONCE.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged; but while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

WANTS SILVER REPEALED.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in a manner universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, August 7, 1893.

As soon as the reading of the message was ended Voorhees moved that it be printed and referred to the committee on finance.

The message was thereupon referred to the committee on finance with orders that it be printed immediately.

A large number of petitions for and against the repeal of the Sherman act were presented and referred.

Then it was announced that the introduction of bills was in order, and bills were immediately introduced by Hill and Stewart, the former to repeal certain sections of the Sherman act, the latter for free coinage.

Stewart introduced another bill to supply the deficiency in the currency. The latter bill was read in full. It directs the secretary of the treasury to issue silver certificates equal in amount to the silver bullion in the treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary at its coinage value to redeem treasury notes issued under that act and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in its revenues of the government, the surplus of such certificates to be used in the purchase of 4 per cent bonds at their market price, not exceeding 12 per cent premium.

Hale offered a resolution for the senate to meet hereafter at 11 a.m.

A debate followed, in which Voorhees made some caustic remarks about Hale's record in voting for the Sherman act and now being in haste to repeal it.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—After the President's message was read the house took up the Michigan contested election cases.

Messrs. Wendock, Springer, Brown, Heard and O'Ferrall argued in favor of Richardson.

Oates of Alabama suggested that the question be referred to the committee on elections when appointed.

Dingley moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of five members with instructions to report within ten days.

Dingley's motion was lost—139 to 194.

Then came a vote on the Republican resolution declaring Bilknoys entitled to his seat on a prima facie case, and it was defeated—yeas 140, nays 198.

O'Ferrall's resolution for the immediate swearing in of Richardson was agreed to without division, and Richardson came forward and qualified.

On motion of Catchings a resolution was adopted authorizing the speaker to appoint committees on rules, accounts, enrolled bills and mileage, with the membership to which they were entitled in the 52d congress, and referring the rules of that congress to the committee on rules.

Adjourned till Thursday.

At the close of the day's proceedings in the house Bland sent to the clerk's desk and had read a call for a caucus in the hall of the house at 12 o'clock tomorrow of "all members in favor of the free coinage of silver."

Some Personal Opinions.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The message of the President was received by congress with a degree of attention and earnestness that has seldom been accorded to a state paper. A notable fact was the general absence of adverse criticism from a party point of view.

Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, declined positively to be interviewed on the message and Hill did the same.

Gorman said: "The message is a clear-cut statement of the President's views."

Senator Jones of Nevada said: "I think the message illogical, and does not analyze the situation at all. The Sherman law has nothing to do with the present situation of affairs. The message is what was expected, and will do little to help the cause which the President champions."

Peffer said: "The banker will regard it as perfection, the farmer and workman will see in it a further reduction of the product of their farm and their labor. It is the first attack of the money king's final struggle for supremacy."

Brouke Cockran: "Admirable! admirable! Even silver men must admit that it is the most perfect presentation of the question that could be made."

Bland: "As nearly as I could make it out it was the plea for a single gold standard because England maintains it. If England would coin silver probably this country would do so. We seem to have lost the spirit of 1776."

NEW YORK, August 8.—A Washington correspondent telegraphs the following, with the statement that it was written especially by Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine:

"One can hardly fail to be impressed by the resemblance between the message of a President today and that of the last Democratic President who addressed the congress of his party in 1857; while the disaster is not the same the expression of sorrow is very similar; while the message is impressive, it is far from being adequate to the occasion. While my votes in the past show plainly that I agreed with much that he says, I should not be doing justice to my own sense of truth if I do not record my entire disbelief in the idea. The message states that the underlying cause of our disaster, the cause of our misfortunes, is plainly the utter uncertainty in regard to financial matters and the tariff, and everything on which business can be based. If you remove one element of uncertainty there remain all the others. You cannot readjust the economic principles which govern the country without disaster, especially if that readjustment is violated, and involves the wages and salaries of every citizen."

Press Comments.

NEW YORK, August 8.--The World, commenting on the President's message, says: "It is a characteristic document—plain spoken, honest, terse and patriotic. The President placed the chief responsibility for the present financial troubles just where business men of all parties have fixed it—upon the Sherman law. His statements of the facts are undeniable, his conclusions are irresistible to all open and candid means."

The Sun, in commenting on the President's reference to tariff reform, says: "We congratulate Democrats on the fact that the President recognizes surely and honestly the validity of a pledge, and there is no sign of repudiation."

Journal of Commerce: "The President's message is strong, broad, and in the wisest sense a politic document."

The Tribune: "The President has done his part well. There are manly and strong words and they leave little disposition to suggest that the responsibility has rested with him since March 4th, and that every day's delay since that time might have been avoided if he had called congress together. If mistaken in deferring action he is plainly right in asking congress to do its part with promptness and without distinction of party, men who care for the public welfare will sustain him when he is so clearly in the right."

The Times: "There is not a trace of partisanship, or of that much more subtle temptation for men in high places, a pride of opinion. There is nothing in it that can offend any section, any class, or even any fac ion. Legislation, which is so far the cause of our troubles, that is a removal that is essential to a recovery, is not demanded in any angry spirit and no reflection is made upon the motive of those who brought it about."

DENVER, August 8. — The Rocky Mountain News says: "The line is drawn; on one side is Grover Cleveland and all the power of his administration to force the country, at whatever cost, to a gold standard; on the other are the people, with all their interests, struggling to restore a bimetallic standard and thus save themselves and their country from utter business ruin. What he says will have no weight with intelligent and unbiased men."

Was After Coin.

CHICAGO, August 9.—For $1000 Robert Hicks, connected with the Siamese exhibit at the fair, was willing to maim his left hand, for $7500 he was willing to lose his left hand, and for $20,000 he stood ready to take his life. An accident insurance company was to pay this money to his mother's order in case he succeeded in carrying one or other of his plans into effect. His nerve failed when it came to killing himself, but he threw himself down in front of a street car and let the wheels run over his wrist, but luck was against him and he escaped without a broken bone. A few days later he put a pistol ball through the same wrist, but the doctors refused to amputate the hand. At last the insurance company became suspicious, and the result of an investigation was a confession from him in which he gave the details of his peculiar plan for securing money. Friends interceded and he will not be prosecuted.

Fast Youngsters.

BUFFALO, August 8.--The seventh day of the local ground circuit was a successful one. El Frida was picked to win the 4-year-old event for trotters eligible to the 2.30 class, because of the five-heat struggle which she gave Fantasy at Pittsburg. El Frida sold first choice, but she more than found her match in Crafast, the fast California filly by Sable Wilkes.

Hal Brown was scheduled to win the 2.17 pace and sold a very popular favorite, but those who bought him averred he was a quitter.

Miss McGregor was favorite in the 4-year-old trot, and she landed the event without difficulty in three straight heats.

2.30 class, 3-year-olds—Double Cross 1, Lady Robert 2, Break-O-Day 3. Time, 2.18.

2.17 pace—Chesterfield 1, Hal Braman 2, Raven 3. Time, 2.11¼.

4-year-old trot—Miss McGregor 1, David B 2, Volta 3. Time, 2.19½.

No Travel.

NEW YORK, August 9. — President Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that the New York Central railway Company would withdraw four of its Chicago trains. "You see," said Depew, "that the dull times have seriously affected railroad traffic and we have to act accordingly. The trains to be knocked off are the morning limited, the southwestern limited, the noon World's Fair special and one train that leaves Albany for Chicago, making connection with a Boston fast train. There is no business to keep them going. It is not lack of disposition to go there, it is a general business depression. It is not the men with small means who are affected but the men who are in business, who are manufacturers, or who have stocks and bonds and banks to look after. Why, over in Newport nobody is there; they are all at home watching things."

A Speedy Spinner.

CHICAGO, August 8. — Beautiful weather, fast track and an enthusiastic audience made the second day of the League of American Wheelman meet a great success. Five thousand people saw Zimmerman win new laurels in the afternoon. He had his own way in two races which he entered, a quarter mile open and a two-mile lap race. In the final heat of the quarter mile open a crack field lined up—Taylor, John S. Johnson, Lumsden, Githens, E.C. Johnson and Zimmerman being entered. The finish found Zimmerman sixty yards ahead. Time, :30 2-5. In the eighth event Zimmerman passed the line first five out of six times, scoring seventeen points, with Gary of Boston second. Time, 5.57 4-5.

Hawaiian News.

HONOLULU, August 8.—The executive and advisory councils have introduced an act vesting the crown lands in the provisional government and providing for their division and settlement. It will now undoubtedly pass with little or no amendment.

This morning Minister Blount was shown a dispatch announcing that he would be the administration candidate for governor of Georgia. He declared that he knew nothing of the matter. Minister Blount hopes to hear by the steamer due here August 8th, that he has been relieved of his charge.

Looking for Riots.

CHICAGO, August 8.—In an address of welcome to the military surgeons of the United States in annual convention today, Mayor Harrison declared that 200,000 idle men were in this city and that unless congress gives the country more money there will be such riots here as will shake the country.

Patriotic Republicans.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—At a caucus of Republican senators it was agreed that the Democrats must assume the responsibility for all that was done, but that Republicans would be guided by patriotism, and do what was proper to help the country in remedying existing evils.

A Bad Blaze.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—A fire this morning in the Thomas dyeing and cleaning works caused by the explosion of benzine, damaged the place to the extent of $4000. Eugene Hugenne was badly burned, and three firemen were injured. A Mrs. Holloway jumped from a window and broke a leg.

A Bloody Deed.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—John Finn, a railroad man, murdered his three children and suicided this morning. He was temporarily deranged.

A Jury Obtained.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—The jury in the Curtis case was completed this morning, and the trial was commenced.

His Final Decision.

SANTA CRUZ, August 8.—Ferdinand J. McCann, Judge of the superior court of this county since 1884, died this evening.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

Opinions of Pacific Coast Congressmen.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF

Outspoken Declarations of Senator Perkins, James G. Maguire and Others.

Several of the Pacific Coast congressmen have been interviewed in Washington on Cleveland's message on the financial question, and their remarks are given here:

STEPHEN M. WHITE.

Mr. Cleveland's message is written in his usual vigorous and clear manner. He argues with force and unmistakable sincerity. I have not had time to scan the message carefully. I cordially concur with him as to the necessity for prompt action on the tariff and shall do my best to see that the Democratic pledges in that regard are not broken. With reference to financial matters, while I am not an extremist and do not believe in a "rule or ruin" policy, and am, as is President Cleveland, in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, I am yet unwilling to ignore silver or to wholly eliminate it as money. It must be remembered that the Democratic party cannot establish a single standard without violating the Chicago platform.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

The message is a clear statement of the present unsettled financial condition of the country, and from the single gold standard of unit of value undoubtedly represents the views of the so-called gold bugs. I believe that the President is patriotic in his views, and actuated by conscientious conviction of his duty in recommending the repeal of the Sherman act without further legislation being necessary. I do not, however, think that his presentation of the subject and the remedy by him proposed will meet the wishes of the general public. I believe that while people are willing to have the purchasing clause of the act repealed, they also want and expect congress to give silver a place in the money market of our country. They demand that parity between the two metals be so adjusted that bimetallism shall be the law of the land, and that honest money, gold, silver and currency, each have its proper mission to perform. Something must be done by congress to restore public confidence. It is not the present so much as it is the future that people fear, both on the silver and tariff question. Now is the time for people in the different states to give expression to their wishes by public meetings through their different commercial, manufacturing and labor organizations that their representatives in congress may be instructed to enact laws that will result in greatest good to the greatest number.

WILLIAM M. STEWART.

The President's message is the most un-American document I ever read. The United States is indebted to Europe nearly three thousand millions, fully two thousand millions of which is held in London. The indebtedness was contracted, payable in gold or silver coin. Great Britain demands that one-half of the world's money shall be retired and payment made in gold alone, which has already appreciated more than 50 per cent. Great Britain demands that this indebtedness shall be paid in gold because it is for the interest of British creditors. Cleveland demands such legislation as shall satisfy the greed of British bondholders at the expense of the people of the United States. He further demands that the United States shall abandon the right to mine and coin money, and contends that it is not the duty of the United States to provide a suitable and sufficient circulating medium for the people, but that we have such money, and such money only, as foreign nations prescribe. Cleveland does not suggest that the United States has had any voice in determining the kind of money that should be used by foreign nations, and demands that we shall not, but that so far as our circulating medium is concerned the United States shall be a dependent attachment of England and other European countries. He attributes the export of gold to the Sherman act, and omits to quote that provision of the act which requires the secretary of the treasury to coin a sufficient amount of the bullion purchased to provide for the redemption of treasury notes issued under the act.

The laws of France and Germany make it discretionary to redeem their paper money in gold or silver coin. They protect their gold by refusing to pay it out for export, but answer all who demand gold for export by offering them silver, and thus maintain the parity of the two metals. France has more than twice as much silver as the United States per capita, and maintains the parity of gold and silver at a rate of $1.33 an ounce for silver by using silver as money and refusing to pay out gold for export. The United States alone, of all the nations of the earth, accommodates exporters of gold to the injury of her own people. Cleveland cannot attribute this to the Sherman act, and he was careful to omit the mandatory provisions requiring the secretary of the treasury to coin silver to provide for the redemption of notes. Cleveland does not explain how $148,000,000 of legal tender treasury notes issued under the act have caused this panic, nor how the country would be relieved by withdrawing that amount from circulation. The only relief proposed by him is to make less money by stopping the issuance of treasury notes and adopting a gold standard, in the hope that foreigners might lend us money for the present, on the certainty of taking all our property in the future.

My remedy for the panic is more legal tender money, and I have introduced a bill today for its immediate issue.

THOMAS J. GEARY.

I think the President's message is a wise and statesmanlike measure and in keeping with his previous utterances on public questions, and entitled to the thoughtful consideration of all citizens without regard to political affiliations. The Sherman law was proposed by enemies of free coinage in 1890, for the purpose of preventing the adoption of a free coinage policy, and to discredit the use of silver as money. The condition that confronts us today is ably presented by the President. The low price of silver that prevails, distrust, uneasiness and lack of confidence in business, commercial and manufacturing circles and which, whether justly or not is attributed to the operations of the Sherman law, demonstrates the folly committed by friends of silver in 1890 in adopting such a measure and the shrewdness and foresight of the enemies of silver in preparation of this measure.

The Sherman law was wrong in its inception and pernicious in its results, and should be wiped from the statute books at once. It is an obstacle to the restoration of free coinage of silver, and should be condemned by all free silver men. There should be no connection or association between the two. We are a good deal in the condition of a ship that has passed through a storm, with its decks covered with the wreckage of its masts and rigging and, like careful mariners, we had better take an ax and first clear the deck of wreckage and encumbrances before attempting to substitute new masts and sails. So here we had better repeal the law that in its operations now threatens the destruction of our industries, and with it out of the way, confidence restored and business resumed, adopt such a substitute as will insure the restoration of our prosperity and the rehabilitation of our industries. With it out of the way we should then labor for the restoration of silver to its proper place, not as a collateral nor as a purchasable commodity, but as coin circulating throughout the length and breadth of the land as the money of the people, as recognized in the constitution and indorsed by every Democratic convention in the past. But nothing short of this should be accepted. Even the postponement of free coinage of silver is preferable to longer continuance of the existing system.

A. CAMINETTI.

Like all state papers of President Cleveland, his last is well written, and presents from his standpoint a strong case. When he says that the present condition of the country is "principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase of silver," he touches one of the least among the many cases thereof arising from the result of legislation. "Our financial plight," as he puts it, "is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it related to any of the afflictions which frequently affect national growth and prosperity."

This being conceded, how could the purchase of silver under the Sherman act produce such widespread lack of confidence and business depression? Why did it not begin to operate in 1890 or 1891, or 1892? We were then acting under the same provision of law.

Today, by reason of the operation of this law and the consequences begotten of it, we are further removed from free coinage of silver than we have been any time since 1873. The policy of this government has been to maintain a parity between gold and silver, and to have both circulate as money. There is but one way to secure free coinage of silver, and that is to restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873, when the dishonest demonetization of silver was effected, and if this congress is not in favor of restoring the old system all compromises should be rejected, and the issue should be fought at the polls at the next election for or against the old constitutional money of the country.

The real cause, in my judgment, is to be found in all the financial legislation of the country, and the arbitrary rulings of the treasury department, since 1868, which have procured a concentration of the gold of the country in the hands of a few, with control flowing necessarily therefrom over the finances of the nation. All this legislation was not for the benefit of the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil, but for the speculator and capitalist to anticipate the harvest gathered through the misfortune of others.

I include in the term "financial legislation" the tariff as well as all tax laws, from the fact that like the statutes dealing with finance, coinage and the banking systems, they have been constructed and enacted to benefit "the few at the expense of the many." The proverb referred to by the President, "He gives twice who gives quickly," has been acted upon for many years. Indeed, they have given year after year not only quickly, but continuously as well. The few "who have preyed on the misfortunes of others," or "found profit in the fluctuation of values," should be compelled in justice to give way once, however reluctantly, by meeting the general sentiment of the people for silver coinage at least half way, so that a reasonable compromise may be effected at once.

SAMUEL G. HILBORN.

The President's message is just what ought to have been expected. The financial views stated are those he has steadily maintained ever since he has been President, and whenever he has had occasion to talk on financial matters. No one can find fault with his present attitude. It sustains all his utterances since the Warner letter. The President's friends can only be pleased with the frank and exceedingly able manner in which he has presented his side of the question, and there is no doubt that it will make an impression on the minds of men who are wavering. There is no doubt but that it is the strongest state paper, from a literary point of view, that he has ever written. What the action of congress will be, of course, is as problematical as ever. From the expressions that I have heard, it seems to be improbable that the Sherman bill can be repealed without some conditions.

JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

The President's message shows with tolerable conclusiveness that the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act has wholly failed in its original purpose, which was to raise the price of silver to parity with gold at the rate of 16 to 1 by creating an artificial market for what was supposed to be the entire surplus product of silver. It also shows that government interference with the laws of trade in fixing the price of any commodity, whether it be silver, or salt, or wheat, is wrong in principle and must end in confusion. It also shows that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month is an exhausting and dangerous drain upon our national resources. To that extent the message is all right and the President's recommendation that the purchase clause be repealed is quite in order. This is in accord with the Chicago platform. But when the President speaks of the silver purchase clause as one of the "principal causes of the present state of things" and places it above the crime against the industry known as the McKinley tariff, and above the unjust appropriation of the products of labor by the collectors of speculative ground rents, he shows he has himself been made the victim of the "bankers panic," and set to crying "Wolf! wolf!" when in truth there is but a weasel's menace. And when he plainly intimates that a measure for increased coinage of silver will not receive his sanction he causes shudders to run through the frames of those who sympathize with the debtor classes of this country. Any attempt to correct errors of a thousand years of legislation on the question of finance by absolutely and finally establishing single gold standard under closure rules and the inspiration of Cleveland's alarm bell will be fraught with great danger and probable disaster.

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

C. A. KRAMER,

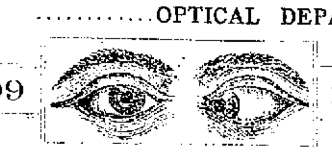
MANUFACTURER

Harness and Saddles

1148 J Street, Fresno.

H. C. WARNER . . .

............OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

1809  1809

Mariposa Street..........................Fresno.

All cases of Defective Vision Scientifically Corrected. A full line of Watches and Jewelry Special attention to fine watch repairing.

OHIO'S FIGHT.

Preparing for Today's Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Will the Democracy of Ohio stand by President Cleveland or by the platform on which he was elected? That is the question to be solved by the Democratic state convention within the next thirty-six hours, and there is no man in or out of Ohio who can predict results with confident accuracy.

Ex-Governor Campbell and his friends make no denial of the fact they are with the administration and that they are out to beat Neal. Campbell himself will not be a candidate, but it is said will support Charles W. Baker of Cincinnati. A lively fight is expected in the convention for all offices, as plenty of candidates are seeking them.

Half a dozen candidates are in the field for the governorship. Neal, who framed the tariff plank in the last Democratic national platform, and who is rabid for free coinage now, is in the head. Neal has declared that he will abide by the Chicago platform, and his followers are Democrats of the unterrified stamp, who will stick to him as long as there is a show for his nomination.

Some members of the platform committee have received instructions to uphold the policy of the administration, both financial and tariff. The committee is now locked up in a room at the Grand hotel, preparing a platform. It is expected a hot fight will be made by silver men for free silver.

Later—Complete change of front by the platform committee is causing comment. At midnight the committee adjourned having referred the formation of a platform to a sub committee of six, which will report tomorrow morning. There is no silver plank in the platform and Cleveland's policy will be upheld.

AFTER OUR FRUITS.

The Missouri Pacific Offers Low Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—The Call says: The Missouri Pacific has entered the fight for the raisin and dried fruit trade, and propose a rate of $1 for boxed raisins and dried fruits and $1.10 for similar fruit sacked.

This rate it is proposed to make from all common points to Missouri river points and Chicago.

The Atlantic & Pacific has given notice of a similar rate for boxed goods, and $1.20 for sacked to the same points.

The Southern Pacific's present rate is $1 for boxed and $1.40 for sacked goods.

Officials in the freight department of the latter road said yesterday that they would make no effort to meet the reduction proposed.

Waiting to See.

CHEYENNE, August 9.—Governor Osborne has decided not to appoint anyone to the senatorship, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Beckwith, until the senate shall have decided the question whether a senator appointed after failure of the state legislature to elect is entitled to a seat. If the decision is favorable it is definitely settled that Hon. A. L. New, who was recently appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado and Wyoming, will fill the vacancy. Credentials will be forwarded to Mr. New, who is now in Washington, as soon as the determination of the question is announced. Should the decision of the senate be adverse to seating the senator appointed, it is supposed the governor will convene a session of the legislature to elect a senator for Wyoming.

Will Get Along Without It.

NEW YORK, August 9.—An operation has been performed on John W. Mackay, the millionaire Californian, for the removal of the vermiform appendix. Mackay's trouble was appendicitis, and had nothing whatever to do with the wound inflicted by Rippey in San Francisco. The operation was very successful.

Mrs. J. J. Seymour, accompanied by a party of friends from San Francisco, is now in the mountains.

A SILVER COMPROMISE

Likely to Be Made by Congress.

TALKS BY THE LEADERS

A Caucus Held for Discussing the Position to Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Developments to day have been such as to give promise of an early discussion of the silver question in the two houses of congress. Democratic senators, after a caucus lasting several hours, found themselves absolutely unable to agree upon any line of action, and finally adjourned until later in the day, the intention of the senate being to adjourn from tomorrow until Monday, in order to give an opportunity for the fullest informal discussion among senators of both parties before entering upon legislation.

In the event of a failure of the Democratic senators to agree upon any party policy, the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman law find great encouragement.

The free coinage men of the house held a caucus today and adopted resolutions which will be a revelation to the ultra free coinage men of the west, but it will be a tower of strength to those who are fortifying themselves against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman purchasing act.

The resolution is regarded as a masterly stroke on the part of silver men, as it practically abandons the ratio of 16 to 1 and agrees to accept such compromise rates as will maintain a parity between gold and silver, and implies that the most vigorous efforts will be made to induce radical silver men of the far west to yield to the judgement of the more conservative free coinage men of the country.

A caucus of silver men was held today, presided over by Bland.

Resolutions were adopted pledging members to vote for a bill repealing the Sherman act and concurrently providing for the free coinage of silver at a parity between gold and silver.

It was further resolved that a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this conference to draft and introduce such a bill and take proper steps to secure free and full discussion and consideration thereof, and a vote of the house upon the bill and all proper amendments.

The committee provided for in the resolution was composed of Bland, Sibley, Bontner, Lane, Boudhead, Bryon and Biley. The chairman of the caucus was added to the committee.

The only Republican present was Representative Bowers of California.

The Populists were represented by Jerry Simpson and Kern of Nebraska.

Many speeches were made.

A motion by Bland was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of whips, one from each state, whose duty it shall be to canvass the house, discover each member's standing upon the proposed bill, and see that every friend of the measure is in his seat and ready to vote when the time comes.

Bland stated after the caucus that it had been in every respect satisfactory to friends of free silver coinage.

OVERRULED.

Another Feature for West Side Settlers.

LOS ANGELES, August 9.—In the United States circuit court this afternoon Judge Ross heard argument in the cases of the Southern Pacific Company against Juana C. Araiza, on motion to stop all proceedings in order to prepare a test case to be taken to the supreme court on appeal from the decision rendered by Judge Ross a few days ago, overruling a demurrer.

This was the case in which the Southern Pacific claimed title by virtue of government grants to over twenty sections of land in the San Joaquin valley, which is now held by sixty or more defendants, who claim title to it also. The Southern Pacific Company seeks to have the claims of these sixty settlers declared to be held in trust for the Southern Pacific Company.

Judge Ross, in overruling the demurrer, virtually decided that the Southern Pacific Company was entitled to the lands. After short arguments they withdrew their motion and were given ninety days in which to plead.

Phillips Was Right.

COLFAX, August 8.—The coroner's jury exonerated Henry Phillips today, and at the preliminary examination tomorrow he will likely be discharged, as it is a clear case of self defense. Goulden is still very low and his recovery uncer-

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A Block of Buildings Consumed This Morning.

MASONIC BUILDING GONE

Also the Einstein and Goldberg & Bowens'.

BELIEVED TO BE INCENDIARY

Flames Burst Through the Roof Before the Fire Was Seen—Belief That Some Persons Perished in the Flames—Two Men Seen Running Away—A Loss of $100,000—The Hughes Hotel in Danger—Gallant Conduct of the Fire Department.

At 3 o'clock this morning a broad sheet of flame burst from the roof of the Goldberg & Bowen building, on I street between Tulare & Kern, and opposite the Hughes hotel.

Somebody started the alarm of fire, and a REPUBLICAN reporter who was conversing with Colonel Silver, the night clerk of the Hughes hotel, ran across the street towards the burning building.

He saw first a sheet of flame bursting from the roof of the Goldberg & Bowen building and the back part of Williams' furniture store in a blaze.

He ran up the stairway leading into the second floor of the Masonic building, and when he arrived at the landing he saw that the second floor of the Goldberg & Bowen building was ablaze.

UNCONSCIOUS SLEEPERS.

Several others followed him and kicked at the doors of the lodgers to awaken them. Several ladies appeared in their night gowns and were assisted in hauling their trunks down stairs.

The hallway was full of smoke. The second and third stories of the Goldberg & Bowen building were aflame. If the whole edifice had been saturated with coal oil and touched off with a torch the fire could hardly have made quicker headway than it did.

Owing to the sudden spread of the flames it was reported, and it is feared that the report is true, that some lodgers in the building perished in the flames.

The fire department reported promptly, the chemical engine being first on the ground, but the fire had gained too much head[illegible] to be checked by soda water.

By the time the fire engines turned their streams on the whole roof of the other building was smoking and the tower of the Masonic building poured forth a volume of light smoke.

BRAVE FIREMEN.

The firemen took desperate chances. They carried streams into the second story, but were after a few minutes driven back by the suffocating smoke and were obliged to stand in the middle of the street subjected to a fierce heat that blistered the paint on the wooden columns and awnings of the Hughes hotel opposite.

Within twenty minutes of the discovery of the fire the whole block was ablaze, burning as if its contents were of pitch.

SAVING THE HUGHES.

Dan Canty and Clerk Silver of the Hughes hotel lost no time in awakening the guests, and the whole force of the hotel employes was employed in wetting down the awnings, and all the blankets that the hotel could furnish were spread upon them to absorb the fierce heat.

The west wall of the Goldberg & Bowen building fell into the street. Ten minutes afterwards the wall of the Einstein building followed suit.

At 2.30 o'clock the block was in ruins and the fire was well under control of the department.

The old relief engine, the Silsby, was pressed into service and did good work.

THE LOSSES.

The losses as near as could be ascertained were as follows:

The Masonic building, Jeff G. James of San Francisco, owner, $25,000. Insurance with Mattingly & Staniford, $10,000.

The Goldberg & Bowen building, $15,000.

The Einstein building, loss $300,000, insured in London, Liverpool & Globe; amount not known.

INDIVIDUAL LOSSES.

In this block the individual losses are:

Smith Bros., druggists, $5000, insured for $3000 with Mattingly & Staniford.

Schweitzer's harness shop, loss $7000, insurance $5000.

F. C. Luckeman of the Commercial Lunch, loss $2000, insurance $1400 with Mattingly & Staniford.

D. H. Williams, furniture, loss unknown, insurance $4000.

The Palm Garden and the Temperance billiard parlor; loss unknown.

Clark & Luke, job printers, loss unknown; insured for $4000 with Mattingly & Staniford and others.

Mattingly & Staniford's insurance office; damage unknown; insurance $200.

The loss of personal property by the Pythian sisters is $400.

The Knights Templar lost all their uniforms and paraphernalia.

Temperance billiard hall, loss about $2500.

The Old Palm Garden, $2000.

The Foresters court lost about $500.

The Order of Eastern Star lost about $250.

INCENDIARY.

A lady residing in the Einstein block informed the police that she saw two men running away from the rear of the Goldberg & Bowen building and that immediately afterwards the flames burst forth.

The police are in possession of other evidence that points to the incendiary theory.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

The evening paper has raised the question of the efficiency of the Fresno fire department. The assertion has been made that the Einstein building should have been saved at Sunday morning's fire, that the streams from the engines did not show sufficient force until after they had been playing for some time, and that generally the fire was not handled as it should have been.

Chief Engineer Higgins was asked last night concerning the management of the fire. He replied that the principal reason why the fire was not sooner controlled was the unaccountable delay in turning in the alarm.

Charles Cronkhite was on Fresno street, near P, when happening to glance over his shoulder he saw the blaze. He turned back and ran at full speed to the Grand Central hotel fire alarm box, and when he got there Policeman Woods was just turning in the alarm. There is an alarm box in front of Smith's drug store in the Masonic building, and the first alarm ed was turned in from this box by Policeman George.

By the time the alarm was sent the fire, which had started on the ground in the rear of Williams' furniture store, was burning out of the roof of the Goldberg & Bowen building. No other fire department in the country with the same number of engines could have saved the building at that time.

The La France engine at an eight-inch main on the alley between I and J streets; the Aherns at a six-inch main between J and K, and the relief engine, Silsby, half an hour later at a five-inch main between H any I.

A team of horses were sent back to the engine house for the Silsby.

After the alarm was given there was no delay in getting to the fire and laying the hose. The La France had forty pounds of steam on as soon as the hose was coupled, and soon got up to 105 pounds. For about ten or fifteen minutes the streams did not show full force, for what reason the Chief could not say, but after that time the streams were of full force.

"As it was afire from the bottom to the top," added the Chief, "and burning in the strong draft of the opened windows, all that was left for us to do was to keep the heat down as much as possible from the Hughes hotel. When that object had been accomplished we concentrated our efforts in trying to save the Masonic building, after it had been demonstrated that the other buildings were lost.

"I didn't throw any water on the Hughes hotel because if I did so the hot glass in the windows would be shivered to atoms and that would allow the heat and sparks to enter and set fire to the curtains and then to the building.

"I don't think that it was possible to save the Einstein building. The firewalls were not adequate to protect it. The flames went along the roof and the front of the medallion roof without obstruction. The firewall between the Goldberg and the Einstein buildings was not more than eighteen inches high and the flames rolled over it on to the Einstein building.

"The large opening under the second floor stairway and under the first floor stairway of the Masonic building made it unsafe for the firemen to attempt to get inside of those stairs.

"The La France had two strong streams, one on the second floor of the Masonic building and another playing through the second story wi[illegible]dows from Tulare street and a third stream was put on [illegible] heat got down from the other buildings and when the Hughes hotel was out of danger."

Mr. Higgins was asked why the walls of the Masonic building remained standing so solidly, notwithstanding the woodwork in the second and third stories was burned away, and he replied that it was because of the fine quality of mortar used there. The building was constructed by day labor and plenty of cement was put into the mortar. It did not look as if there was any cement used in the other buildings.

When the Chemical engine arrived Fireman Banta went with the Chemical hose on the third floor of the Einstein building, but he was driven back by the flames.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Officials and stockholders of the Water company say that there was a bountiful supply of water and that more water was used at the fire than had ever been used before at any other fire, 110,000 gallons being used. When the fire broke out there was sixteen feet of water in the tanks and when the fire was over there was twenty feet.

Foreman J. W. Smith of Engine Company No. 2 was interviewed yesterday evening with regard to the work done by the Aherns engine at the fire Sunday morning.

He states that this engine coupled onto the six-inch main on Tulare street at the Southern Pacific hotel and laid two lines of hose to the Masonic temple. They got some water, but were unable to raise the stream into the second story windows.

The engine was running at a high rate of speed, when he went back, and he then cut out one line, and when he got back and found the stream was but little improved and that water could not be raised above the second story windows.

He went back to the engine and made a vigorous kick to the engineer who told him that he was running the engine to its full capacity—faster than it was ever run at fires and could not get water because it was not in the mains, and called his attention to the water guage. He looked at it and saw it registered only forty pounds pressure, and he apologized for his sharp talk to the engineer.

About a half hour later the water came down and then the Ahrens threw a full stream clear over the temple building. He says there was no trouble with the Ahrens engine whatever; that it worked perfectly, and that the engineer handled it well and properly from the start, and had there been sufficient water in the main at that time as there was half an hour later No. 2 would have put two effective streams on from the start.

When asked how he accounted for the freakish action of this main, he said that in his opinion the water had been partially shut off the main to prevent its waste by irrigators, and that after the fire had been going about half an hour some one woke up to the idea that water might be needed and opened the cut off in the main.

THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

Mrs. C. H. Davis, who resides across the alley in the rear of the burned block, saw the incendiaries, and made the following statement to the public:

"My husband had not come home at midnight, and I became uneasy about him and got up from my bed, dressed myself and went out on the front porch. Seeing that my next door neighbors were not asleep, I talked with them and asked if they had seen anything of my husband. They had not, but the gentlemen said he would go and hunt for him and started away.

"I stood and talked with his wife some time, she on her front porch, I on mine. Finally she suggested that we go to bed; and she entered her house and I went in mine; but I did not go to bed, but went through the house to the back porch, where stood looking up and down the alley. My husband usually came back that way. He is employed in the shop of R. B. Johnson.

"Just as the electric lights were turned out I saw two men coming out of the alley in the rear of Wiener's store. They walked directly across Tulare street to the entrance of the alley in the rear of the Masonic temple, and stopped there.

"They were then about sixty yards from me, and my first thought had been that the two men were my husband and our neighbor, and I watched them somewhat closely as they came across Tulare street. But when they stopped I saw that they were not who I supposed they were. My husband wore a white shirt and white hat, and our neighbor wore a white hat and was a larger man than either of these. I noticed in particular that these men were both dressed in dark clothes, and concluded from that that they were strangers. I could not see their features, as they were in the shadow of the building and the moon had but lately risen.

"They stopped and seemed to be talking, but I did not hear anything they said. Then one of the men started to the gate leading into the rear of the middle building. The other man stood guard at the opening of the alley on Tulare street. The man went quietly in at the gate, and I lost sight of him. Presently I saw a small blaze like a candle near one of the widows and inside the shed which was used as an upholstery shop. I knew the light did not belong there, but did not suspect any thing till the man ran out at the gate, slamming it after him, and joining his pal at the mouth of the alley. They ran around the corner and I saw them no more.

"They were men of ordinary size, and I noticed nothing peculiar about them.

"The small blaze rapidly grew larger, and when I saw that the shed was on fire I screamed at the top of my voice trying to attract the attention of somebody. The flames burst all at once to the top of the building, covering the whole rear and entering the windows.

"I ran through my house and tried to give the alarm from the front porch, and failing in this I began getting my children out. The whole building was a mass of flames in the rear before an alarm was turned in."

THE LOSSES.

The following is a complete account of the losses:

Masonic Temple, J. G. James, $30,000, insured for $10,000.

Mattingly & Staniford $200, insurance $100.

Court of Forresters $500, insurance $200.

Eastern Star $700, insurance $500.

Fresno Lodge No. 247, F. and A. M., $1500, insured for $750.

Pythian Sisters $300, no insurance.

Hermann Sons $400, insurance $200.

Knights Templar $9000, insurance $1500.

Royal Arch Chapter $1000, insurance $600.

Arion Singing Society $350, insurance $125.

Red Men $200, covered by insurance.

Smith Bros., drug store, loss on household goods $500; drug stock badly damaged, insurance $3000.

Clark & Luke, type and machinery damaged by water, insurance $4050.

F. C. Luckeman of the Commercial Lunch $2000, insured for $1400.

Einstein building $30,000, insurance $15,000.

Old Palm Garden $3000, insurance $1500.

Goldberg & Bowen building $18,000, insurance unknown.

C. A. Schweizer, harness shop, $8000, insurance $5000.

D. H. Williams, furniture, insurance $3750.

NOTES.

Mrs. Theodore Reitz was awakened by some one kicking on the doors and shouting fire. She awoke her husband out of a deep sleep and they were soon out of the building. He saved his violin and a few pieces of music. All their household furniture was destroyed.

City Recorder A. M. Clark ran up stairs into the Masonic building and walked along the awning to find a window that he could get into in order to save the charter and the records of the Knights Templar Commandery. He opened several windows, but the shutters were locked inside and he could not open them. While he was thus engaged several fragments of burning wood fell with a crash on the awning near him. He thought it was time to go away then and he was assisted down a ladder by several firemen. N. L. F. Bachman of THE REPUBLICAN, was in the Grand Central hotel when the alarm was given. He roomed at the landing in the third story of the Goldberg building. He rushed up stairs to save his trunk and his best clothes, but he was driven back by the smoke. Not being a ham he went down stairs again and allowed her to depart, Mr. Gallagher. He was not insured.

The progress of the fire was so sudden that ladies rooming in the three buildings had barely time enough to put on their skirts before escaping.

Mr. Seymour, of the Water company, ran up stairs into the Einstein building to save the books of the company, but he was driven back by great volumes of smoke and flames from the ceiling.

The Hughes hotel was in imminent danger at one time. The brick and woodwork on the front was so hot that it blistered the hand laid upon it, and the office was permeated with the odor of roasted paint.

Fritz Luckemann of the Commercial Lunch was in the back part of the saloon talking with a customer. He stepped back and locked the rear door, and as he was turning away he saw the rear of the building ablaze. He had barely enough time to empty the till into his pockets and get out.

A Prince's Salary.

The crown prince of Roumania is to have an allowance from his country of £12,000 a year, and his uncle, King Charles, is to give him £12,000. In the event of the crown prince's death, Princess Marie would have a jointure of £12,000 a year, half coming from Roumania and the remainder from King Charles. The prince of Hohenzollern is to make a settlement on his son, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are to give their daughter an allowance, but she will not receive any dot until after the death of her parents.

It is no secret that there has been a prolonged and not altogether amicable negotiation respecting the settlements which were to be signed at Sigmaringen on the day before the wedding. It is understood that the Prince of Hohenzollern proposes to allow £4,000 a year to Prince Ferdinand, with an ultimate sum of £100,000. Princess Marie is to get £2,000 a year from her parents during their lives, with a sum of £50,000 after they have deceased. This arrangement will permit of a settlement of £150,000 upon the younger children of the marriage.—London Truth.

Eloped Despite His Eleven Children.

William Robinson is the mail contractor carrying mail from Harrodsburg to Antioch. Last November his wife died, and Tuesday afternoon he married again. His first wife bore him 11 children, five of whom are married. He has known his bride only a short while, and she is 30 years his junior, being in her twentieth and he in his fiftieth year.

The children got an inkling of the contemplated marriage and sought to break it off, but the father got ahead of them, got his bride to be and the minister and started for Macksville. The children pursued, the trail got hot, and Robinson's party halted, got out on the roadside, and there he and his love were made man and wife. His bride was Miss Mollie Barnett.—Cor. Louisville Courier Journal.

THE WARD SCHOOL

Plans Examined by the Board of Education.

SEVEN DESIGNS SUBMITTED

One From San Francisco and Six From This County—No Selection Yet.

The City Board of Education held a meeting last evening in the city hall for the purpose of examining plans for the proposed $12,000 ward school building.

There were present Trustees Cummings, Hadsell and Vincent. On motion of Mr. Hadsell, Mr. Vincent was appointed chairman in the absence of President Church.

The resignation of Miss Fernald, of the K-street school, and of Mr. Levingood, principal of the C-street school, were accepted.

Miss Nellie Gilmore asked for two months' leave of absence. Laid over until the next regular meeting.

George Cosgrave of Kingsburg and E. E. Hoffman applied for the position of principal of the C-street school.

These applications were laid over until the regular meeting.

City Superintendent Heaton presented the following communication:

"To keep our High school on the accredited list of the University some changes will be necessary in books and course of study. I recommend the following: In place of History of Rome and History of Greece, Myers & Allen's Ancient History.

"In place of English History, Myers & Allen's Medieval and Modern History. In place of Newcomes, Silas Marner.

"If these changes are made let me know at once so can notify the dealers what books to order."

The communication was laid over until the regular meeting.

The following communication was read from D. W. Parkhurst:

"Yours of 28th at hand, and not having exactly your ideas of what would be agreeable to the board, I draw a conclusion that the expense of the building will be very small, consequently you would expect only limited grounds to build the same, and if 50x150 feet will meet your purpose for such building, please look at lots 1 and 2 in block 234, or lots 1 and 2 in block 242, and give me your opinion of the same."

This was also laid over.

The other business of the board was laid over over also, in order to afford the board an opportunity of examining the plans presented by the architects.

There were seven architects present—J. W. Bones, Harry A. Thomas, A. C. Swartz, H. W. Downing, Draper Fowler, C. M. Carter of Fresno and L. S. Stone of San Francisco.

All but one of these gentlemen presented two plans—one for a six-room building and one for an eight-room, the building to be a two-story brick.

It was agreed that the board should examine the plans privately, and hear one architect at a time, allowing each fifteen minutes.

The board gave audience to all the architects in the order of their ages, making exception in the case of Mr. Stone who lives in San Francisco, and leaving Mr. Thomas out until Monday night, thus exemplifying the as yet unborn adage that youth, beauty and genius do not always get there at once.

On Monday night Mr. Thomas will explain his plans and all the plans will be considered by the board, and a selection probably will be made at the regular meeting on Tuesday evening.

SCENE IN APIA.

Bloody Human Heads Carried Through the Streets.

On the afternoon following the battle the conquerors, Malietoa's warriors, returned to Apia with the spoils of victory, says the San Francisco Chronicle. These consisted of the bleeding heads of human beings. Each man who had the luck to cut off the head of an enemy marched through the streets of Apia with his enemy's head. He carried it with one finger stuck up the windpipe of the severed head and another finger in the mouth.

They walked up the street yelling like fiends, with eyes starting from their sockets with excitement, and throwing the severed heads about like footballs, the blood dripping all over the bearers.

Many heads were brought in in this manner, and after being exhibited about the town, were presented to Malietoa as trophies of war. The King graciously received them, and they were then thrown in a pile on the ground.

There were two German war ships in the harbor, but the American and British subjects were unprotected. Malietoa's excited friends marched to and fro through the town, clearing everybody out of the way. White people took refuge on the verandas of houses while the warriors held the streets. The whites were at the mercy of the excited natives, who were crazed with victory and blood, and if there had been any clash, would probably have been massacred.

ROAD STATISTICS CORRECTED

Mr. Hoxie's Estimates Not Fully Stated.

In making an abstract of County Surveyor Hoxie's statement, forwarded to the committee of promotion of the State Road Convention, his report was not fully set forth and has led to some misapprehension. He states that the cost of the best roads in the county has been about $500 per mile. This has no reference to what the cost would be if the roads were to be metaled with gravel or broken stone.

Again, his statement that roads might be reduced to a width of forty feet had reference to a macadamized or gravelled roadway. The remainder should be retained for the planting of shade trees and other purposes.

THE BARTON OPERA HOUSE

It Will Be Opened for Business on the 23d.

The Barton Opera House Company has taken charge of the opera house, and will open for the first performance this season on August 23d with Frohman's "Aristocracy." A. E. Brooke Ridley of San Francisco has been appointed manager, and Robert G. Barton of this city as local manager.

Mr. Ridley said yesterday that it is the purpose of the company to give none but first class performances by first class companies, and to have not more than five performances a month at the usual rates.

It is believed that the project can be made profitable under the new administration by elevating the standard of the opera house.

The City's Assessment.

The totals of the city assessment were footed up yesterday and showed $6,828,618, total taxable property in this city. This does not include about $40,000 valuation on the franchise and rolling stock of the Southern Pacific Company. Including this the amount would be $6,868,617. Last year's assessment was $7,206,000, showing a drop in assessed values this year of $337,383.

THAT PRIZE FIGHT.

It did not Take Place in the Y.M.C.A. Building.

The gentlemen who have charge of the Y.M.C.A. building on I street have investigated the report that a prize fight with gloves took place in the gymnasium last Friday night and have found after thorough inquiry that nothing of the kind took place in the building.

Boxing with gloves is permitted in the gymnasium, that exercise being very popular with the patrons of the gymnasium, and on Friday night there were several interesting bouts among the new members, but nothing like a set contest with seconds, etc. No betting is allowed in the building.

It is believed that the report originated in the vanity of some of the younger members who wished to see their names in print. If any prize fight took place in this city on Friday night the Y.M.C.A. building was not the location.

The Young Mens Christian association do not now exercise any control over the building, it being owned by private citizens who desire to conduct it as a respectable place whether the experiment should prove financially successful or not. They have been made an offer of a liberal rental to allow the building or a portion of it to be used as a dancing school but they declined to have it used for such a purpose, fearing that it might degenerate into a place of resort for thoughtless girls and designing men.

The gymnasium and baths are well patronized and the gymnasium membership is increasing very fast owing to the low price of membership, $1 a month, including the free use of the plunge, tub and shower baths.

THE TALE OF A WATCH.

How Mr. Murray Got Into Trouble in Chinatown.

T. Murray visited Miss Jennie Woods, alias Mrs. Charles McCarthy, last Friday evening.

Miss Woods resides in the Chinatown quarter and had not had the honor of Mr. Murray's acquaintance, but as he had money and drank beer and was inclined to be sociable Miss Woods waived that formality and set about to entertain her visitor as long as he had a dollar in his pocket.

Mr. Murray, who appeared to be suffering with the St. Vitus dance in his hair, appeared before Recorder Clark yesterday and swore to a complaint charging Miss Woods with grand larceny. The offense consisted in stealing his watch.

Policeman Herrington served the warrant on Miss Woods and while he was waiting for her to change her cheese cloth Mother Hubbard for a street dress a man brought him the watch, saying he had found it in an outhouse that Murray had visited.

The charge against the woman was accordingly dismissed, and she in turn procured the arrest of Murray on a charge of assaulting her with a deadly weapon. She swore that Murray drew a knife and threatened to slice her like a watermelon if she did not produce the watch.

Murray was arrested and will be examined on Monday.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

SAD SUICIDE OF FARMER JOHN E. HUGHES.

Dying in Great Pain From Cancer He Ended His Own Life.

John E. Hughes, who resided about six miles north of Sanger committed suicide about 1 o'clock last Sunday morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

The deceased had been seriously ill for several months, and about two or three weeks ago he started for the coast in a spring wagon, and when he reached Watsonville he became so much worse that he summoned a physician.

The doctor informed him that he was suffering from cancer in the stomach, and that it would be better for him to return home at once.

Mr. Hughes thereupon telegraphed for his son Walter to come and take him back. When he arrived at his ranch he could not eat anything. On Saturday he suffered severely all day, and his attendants thought that he was about to die.

At the inquest held yesterday by Coroner Stephens, Annie Partee, the cook, who had been in the employment of the deceased for four and a half years, testified that the deceased last Saturday night begged the household to go to bed, because they had lost considerable sleep.

Walter Hughes retired about half an hour before the witness. At midnight the witness got up and found the deceased still in great pain. He exclaimed: "O, my God, have mercy on me! Auntie, I am suffering so much."

He asked for another dose of medicine and the witness gave it to him. He then requested the witness to go to bed saying at the same time: "If you give out there will be nobody to do the work of the house."

Then he requested her to put out the light; that it was worrying him and she did so.

She was awakened suddenly at about 1 o'clock, she did not know by what, and went into the room of the deceased. She found him a few steps from the bed lying dead with a bulldog pistol clutched in his hand.

The bullet entered just above the right ear and entered the brain passing upwards.

The deceased was a widower with two grown sons. He was a native of Kansas, 55 years old and was a brother of Thomas E. Hughes.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from the First Presbyterian church.

A JOLLY SOCIAL.

The Irrepressible Foresters not to be put Down.

The Ancient Order of Foresters of America held their regular monthly social last night in Edgerly hall.

The social had been announced to take place in the Masonic Temple, but the fire knocked them out of house and home. However, they had succeeded in saving their charter and one ode card out of their belongings and with those for a rallying point the festivities went on, and everyone enjoyed themselves from District Deputy C. S. Greenberg down to Master Milton Hart, the little tot, who danced every set.

About 100 persons were present at the social to enjoy the dance, and refreshments of ice cream and cake, and they made it a very agreeable party, and besides came near making good the Foresters' claim to the banner for pretty ladies.

This court was established in the latter part of June, 1892, and now numbers 110 members. They make these monthly socials a feature of the order.

Tom Phillips Discharged.

Tom Phillips, the man who had two people arrested the other day for battery, was before the Recorder yesterday on a charge of petty larceny. He was accused of stealing a hat from a man in a saloon. It appeared to have been merely a skylarking affair between drunken men. The prosecuting witness failed to appear and the recorder dismissed the case.

SACHSE'S CHICKENS.

They Were Fat and Yellow Legged.

A DARKEY GIRL ADMIRED THEM

And Asked Mr. Sachse Some Questions that Made Him Very Uneasy.

Herman Sachse is an industrious laboring man, and resides with his fat yellow legged chickens in Long Brothers' Addition.

His costume as he appeared in Justice Crichton's court yesterday afternoon consisted of a pair of blue overalls, a blue flannel shirt, a pair of suspenders and a hat and shoes. A stout, deep black darkey with one arm, a stout lady, his wife, and a slender girl 14 years of age with long feet and of the same hue, gazed upon him reproachfully while they were waiting for the court to begin the trial of Mr. Sachse for disturbing their peace.

They were Mr. and Mrs. Brydges and Sallie Avery.

Mrs. Maria Brydges took the stand and in a clear musical voice told the Court how, on Wednesday last, Sachse went with a bucket to Mr. Henry's pump to draw water for his chickens, and how Sallie Avery and he got to the pump about the same time.

"She waited for him while he was pumpin' his water, and Sallie and he was a talkin', but I didn't know what they said. Then he went back to the well again, and when he got home he stood on his porch and commenced cussin' and sayin '—— —— nigger wench' And he said dat if dat gal didn't quit askin' him so many questions he'd dash a bucket of water in her face.

"Den I said 'who you talkin' to? You don't dash no water on her and don't you call me no nigger wench, cause I won't have it.'"

"How far was his house from yours?" asked the court.

"I don't know 'zactly; I reckin sumfin like a hundred yards."

Sallie Avery, the girl, told how she waited at the well while Sachse was pumping.

"He said he wish he had dat well on his place so his chickings could have fresh cold water."

"What did you say to him?" asked the court.

"I didn't open my mouth. Den he afterwards sat on de porch, and he was callin' us nigger wenches."

"Is that all he said?"

"Yessah; dat's all he said."

Mr. Sachse took the stand. "The girl came right close up to me," he said, "and asked me how many chickens I had."

"How close did she get to you?" asked Justice Crichton, anxiously.

"She got within a couple of steps of me, sir. When I got back to my house I was saying to myself 'What do these niggers want to bother me for, asking me questions.' Then this old woman began talking to me and I didn't pay any attention to her. When I got to my house they made me laughable; and laughed at me. I told them to go back to Africa and play with the monkeys. I didn't swear at them because I wasn't hot at all. I didn't call them nigger wenches."

"Jedge, I want to ask dat man a quesfion," said Mrs. Brydges, "didn't you call us —— —— nigger wenches?"

"No, I didn't."

"Yes you did."

"That's enough," interrupted the judge; "The case is dismissed."

"Huh!" chorused the three prosecutors.

James Oudden is very low with inflammation of the bowels, believed to have been brought on by eating grape seeds.

THE DEATH OF LUCY LARCOM.

A New England Poet Who Came of Good Blood Though She Was a Mill Girl.

Another landmark of New England character and culture has been removed by the death of Miss Larcom. She was a true poet, writing songs which were not only good from the point of view of literary workmanship, but which are cherished by the people for the tenderness and wholesomeness of their sentiment. She was a lettered and cultivated woman and never was anything else from the time she was a woman at all.

Foreigners and latter day Bostonians find it hard to understand this, bearing that Lucy Larcom was an operative in a cotton mill for 10 years in her early life. They think of her as a sort of phenomenon or abnormal development, like Robert Burns or Elihu Burritt, whereas there was nothing phenomenal in her cultivation, though there may have been in her genius. Plenty of people of promising cultivation worked in factories, in the field or at the forge in those halcyon early days of the present century. Not long since the Listener saw a splendid collection of daguerreotypes taken from the time these pictures were first made up to about the year 1885. They were chiefly of persons belonging to or in some way connected with one Vermont family.

The portraits all showed remarkably fine and interesting faces—the faces apparently of persons of intelligence, cultivation and spirit—as far as possible removed from the face of the smug philistine of the present day, and being somewhat familiar with the history of that period the Listener was not astonished to learn that these people were all farmers, wagon makers, blacksmiths or working men or women of some sort. There were musicians and poets among those high spirited Yankee laborers, and their talk was of other things than bullocks and stock reports.

Miss Larcom belonged to the generation which produced such people and was proud to belong to it. She was no monstrosity of cultivation springing from an ignorant race. The New England country people of the first half of the century were superior in intelligence and cultivation—in real education—to the mercantile society of the present day. On 14 hours of labor and less than $1 of wages a day they maintained a better degree of cultivation than their children do with fine houses and plenty of money. You will find some relics of this sort of old fashioned people in the country districts still, and if you go to them fresh from the trials of pretentious suburban society about Boston you perceive that you have had a considerable lift in the world.

What an enormous, prodigious, bewildering gain we made when we gave up our old, simple cultivation based on wit and wisdom for one founded upon the dividends of shoddy mills and shipped off our best native blood to western farms and counting houses to make room for foreign operatives, in trying to "keep down" whom we spend our time!

A lady in the best sense of the word, equally a lady in the kitchen, nursery, schoolroom, factory or literary circles, Miss Larcom was a survivor of the New England era of social equality based upon plain living and high thinking. Let us hope that she was also a type of what may come again when humanity grows wiser.—Boston Transcript.

MORELY'S PULL.

It Was Very Weak in Justice Crichton's Court.

John Morely, a well borer, appeared before Justice Crichton yesterday under the moral suasion of a bench warrant and was informed by the affable justice that he stood convicted for battering Special Officer Wofford. The information was also conveyed to him that he would have to resurrect $20, gold coin of the United States, or remain in jail and eat beans and beef and bacon and drink black coffee, and luxuriate in roasted kangaroo for an equivalent number of days.

Mr. Morely, who is a well borer, bored his friends well enough to strike the golden stratum and paid his fine.

There is another charge against him of resisting an officer.

Morely since his arrest made his boast in barrooms that he could not be convicted because he had a political pull. His political pull certainly is not located in Justice Crichton's court.

SACRILEGE.

A City Trustee's Residence Entered Last Night.

The residence of City Trustee Adams was burglarized last night during the absence of the family.

The burglars entered by a rear window and stole a coat, a pair of pantaloons and a revolver.

When the police learned of this contempt of court they were inexpressibly shocked at the sacrilege.

The burglars were evidently amateurs and of an inferior breed. The true artist does not steal clothing or other cheap and recognizable goods. He steals greenbacks, diamonds or coins—things that cannot be identified and that can be disposed of at par value.

The whole police force was out last night on the trail of the burglars, and if they are at all catchable they will be "ketched."

UNWHOLESOME TABLETS.

They Contain Salycilic Acid and Saltpeter.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Some time ago a party here bought a box of "Anti Fermentin" tablets, for preserving canned fruit better than by the usual process of canning. I readily detected the presence of salycilic acid in the tablets. Salt and saltpeter were also very apparent to the taste.

Since then the tablets have been submitted to chemists and found to contain nothing but the above named ingredients in about equal parts. Salt is worth 2 cents a pound, saltpeter 6 cents a pound and salycilic acid $1.40 per pound, so three pounds of material for the tablets will cost $1.50, or 50 cents per pound. The tablets are retailing her for $5 per pound.

But this is not the worst; salycilic acid is dangerous stuff to use as food. Professor Hilgard, speaking of the salycilic in the tablets, says: "Some persons can take moderate doses of it without noticing bad effects, while others are seriously affected in indigestion."

W. A. SANDERS.

SENT TO NAPA.

J. A. Cavin Re-examined and Committed.

J. A. Cavin, who created such a disturbance a few nights ago down near Easton, has been declared a lunatic and committed to the asylum at Napa. He was found on the street yesterday acting in a demented manner, and claiming that he was the inspired and divinely commissioned protector of all things mundane and celestial, and Deputy Sheriff Timmins took him to jail.

He was brought before Judge Webb and Doctors Pedlar and Aiken, and after examination it was deemed best to put him under restraint. He states he has a sister living on Pine Ridge. Sheriff Scott takes him down to Napa this morning.

The Monterey & Fresno Railroad

Major P. P. Dandridge, with a party of civil engineers, is now at work making the final survey for the Monterey & Fresno railroad between Monterey and Salinas. We were informed last evening that four miles out of Monterey are now completed, and the whole distance between the two towns will be located in about a week's time. The engineers of the California Construction Company only made a general survey of the road, and Major Dandridge is now making the final location and setting his stakes, so that work can commence at any time as soon as the order is given. The orders for the engineers are to complete the final survey, without interruption, through to Fresno at once.—Monterey Cypress.

Fighters Arrested.

Henry Miller and R. B. Parker had a fist fight in the Dexter stables at 12.30 this morning. Policeman Mernin arrested the fighters and took them to police headquarters where, after being booked, they were released on their own recognizance by Chief of Police Morgan.

The Question

is a simple one—easily decided by reason and common sense.

COTTOLENE

—the new scientifically prepared shortening—is made from pure beef suet, and highly refined vegetable oil. Lard is made, in the majority of cases, in the packing-house, and not as of old, from the pure leaf of the hog. Which is likely to be the most healthful? Decide for yourself. It must be

COTTOLENE

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Cottolene is sold by all grocers. Refuse all substitutes.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
ST. LOUIS and
CHICAGO, NEW YORK,
BOSTON.

Notice.

United States Land Office, Visalia, Cal., June 21, 1893.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT this office by L. E. Karr against E. Duffey for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5119, dated April 26, 1887, upon the ne¼ of section 17, township 15 s, range 15 e, in Fresno County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of August, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

j30tow E. L. FREEMAN, Receiver.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NOTICE.

School Bond Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Deer Park school district, in the County of Fresno, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including section [illegible] of said code, an election will be held on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at the public school house in said Deer Park school district, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said district the question of issuing bonds of the district and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for liquidating a debt on the school house in said district and for furnishing the said house.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the school house in Deer Park school district on the 19th day of August, 1893, and the polls will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. of said day until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day.

H. H. Mitchel, Booker Bennett and Henry Randall will act as judges of said election, to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is six hundred dollars ($600), of the denomination of two hundred dollars ($200) each, and to bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 3, inclusive, and are to mature as follows, to-wit:

One bond, No. 1, of $200, payable January 15, 1898.

One bond, No. 2, of $200, payable January 15, 1900.

One bond, No. 3, of $200, payable January 15, 1902.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

G. W. TODD,
H. T. MCCALL,
L. W. TODD,
Trustees of Deer Park School District.

Dated, July 10, 1893. j13tdw

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

In the Superior Court, Fresno County, in the State of California.

In the matter of Jonas Israel, an insolvent debtor.

JONAS ISRAEL HAVING BEEN BY AN order of this court, duly given and made on the 12th day of July, 1893, declared an insolvent debtor:

It is ordered that Jay Scott, Sheriff of Fresno County, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the estate of said insolvent upon his giving a bond as required by law in the sum of $[illegible].

It is further ordered that all persons are forbidden to pay any debts or to deliver any property belonging to said insolvent to him or to any one for his use.

It is further ordered that Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1893, at [illegible] o'clock a.m. of that day, at the court room of Department No. 2 of this court, at the court house in the City of Fresno, in Fresno County, California, be appointed as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of said insolvent, to prove their claims and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said insolvent.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in the Fresno Weekly Republican, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in said Fresno County, as often as the same is published before the said meeting of creditors.

Dated July 12, 1893. S. A. HOLMES, Judge.

jy1twtd

Alias Summons on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

R. W. Poindexter, plaintiff, vs. O. Holverson, Chas. W. Cloud, J. S. Meracle, S. B. Melone and A. A. Hennick, defendants.

The People of the State of California send greeting to O. Holverson, Chas. W. Cloud, J. S. Meracle, S. B. Melone and A. A. Hennick, defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the said complaint, and executed by the said O. Holverson, on the 20th day of November, 1891, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made and executed by O. Holverson in favor of the Peoples Savings Bank of Fresno, said note bearing date of November 20, 1891, for the sum of $300, with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per month, interest payable semi-annually, and if not so paid then to be compounded by being added to the principal and becoming a part thereof and bearing thereafter the same rate of interest.

Plaintiff also prays for the sum of $11 and 50-100 paid for searching records and examination of title, and for the sum of $1 and 65-100 for delinquent taxes, and for the sum of $75 attorneys' fees, and for cost of suit herein.

On the 30 day of August, 1892, the Peoples Savings Bank of Fresno, for a valuable consideration, did sell, assign and set over said promissory note to this plaintiff, together with said mortgage; that the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said principal sum of $300, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 20th day of November, 1891, compounded semi-annually, and for the sum $11.50 for searching records, and for the sum of $1.65 for delinquent taxes, and for the sum of $75 attorneys' fees, and for costs of suit herein; and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against the said O. Holverson, for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, this 4th day of March, A.D. 1893.

[Seal] W. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

Frank H. Short, Attorney for Plaintiff.

my2tllow

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

Marietta Lucretia Parkhurst and Daniel W. Parkhurst, her husband, and H. D. Colson, plaintiffs, vs. John C. Steward, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

The people of the State of California send greeting to John C. Steward, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court in and for the county of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the above named court to have a certain contract for the purchase of real property, entered into on the eleventh day of November, 1890, by and between Marietta Lucretia Parkhurst, wife of Daniel W. Parkhurst, and H. D. Colson, as parties of the first part, and yourself as second party, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Fresno county, in Volume "R" of Covenants at pages 25 et seq., declared null and void, and of no effect, and that the same be cancelled; also that the value of your labor performed under said contract, and all moneys paid thereunder shall belong to plaintiffs, according to the terms thereof.

You are also required to set out the grounds of your claim to said property under said contract.

All of which is more fully set out in the complaint on file herein, and to which you are hereby specially referred for further particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety three.

Seal. W. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

By L. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

aug4w10

Commissioner's Sale.

Superior Court, County of Fresno.

The Bank of Central California, plaintiff, vs. William Conlan, Amelia Conlan, his wife, and Jay Scott, sheriff of Fresno county, and receiver in insolvency of said William Conlan, defendants.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, of State of California, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1893, in the above entitled action, wherein the Bank of Central California, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against the above named William Conlan, and Amelia Conlan, and Jay Scott, receiver in insolvency of said William Conlan, defendants, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1893, for the sum of five thousand, seven hundred and sixteen 71-100 dollars, in gold coin of the United States, besides interest, which said decree was, on the said 25th day of July, A. D. 1893, recorded in decree book vol. 4, of said court, at page —, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Fresno, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots three hundred and seventy-nine (379) and three hundred and eighty (380) in the Washington Irrigated Colony, according to the plat of said colony on file in the office of the County Recorder of said county of Fresno; said land being also known as the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section two (2), in township fifteen (15) south, of range twenty (20) east, from the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, according to the U. S. government survey, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A.D. 1893, at 12 o'clock m., of that day, in front of the court house door of the County of Fresno, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Fresno, Cal., August 2d, 1893.

AL. BRAVERMAN, Commissioner.

Mr. Geo. A. Nourse, Attorney for Plaintiff.

aug4w4

THE DEPORTING SECTION

In the Geary Chinese Law

TO BE AGAIN ARGUED SOON

It Was Brought About By the Recent Decision in Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON, August 4. The department of justice has ordered an appeal from the decision of Judge Davis in Southern California, that the deporting section of the Geary act is unconstitutional.

Acting Attorney General Maxwell has directed United States Attorney Denis at Los Angeles to represent the government when the case on appeal comes up for argument.

This appeal may cause the whole matter to be again brought before the supreme court with a full bench, when Justice Harlow comes back and Justice Blatchford's place is supplied by a new appointee.

MR. BLAND

Has a Few Words to Say About Silver.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—As soon after congress meets as it becomes practicable Bland, leader of the silver forces in the house, will introduce a bill embodying the views of silver men. It will provide for a repeal of the Sherman purchasing act and substitute therefor the free coinage of silver at the present rates of 16 to 1.

"That," said Bland, "will be the ground upon which we will make our fight, although there has been no definite plan agreed upon."

He recognized that men could honestly differ as to the ratio, but that was a matter that should be settled in the party itself upon the use of both gold and silver as money at par.

"The Democratic party could not differ. If a compromise measure increasing the ratio was reached," he said, "he saw no reason why the present dollar should not be kept in circulation as it was now." He proposed, however, with all his power to resist any increase in the ratio.

An Acre of Wisdom.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., August 4.—Vice President Stevenson left this evening for Washington to be present at the special session of congress on Monday. To an Associated Press correspondent tonight he said:

"From advices I have received it is my opinion that the Sherman act of 1890 will be repealed, but as to any substitute I am not prepared to talk. I hardly think anything will be done with the tariff at this session as congress would not have time. It is exceedingly hard to tell whether the session will be long or short, and it is extremely hard to foretell anything concerning it. I hardly think that congress will have time to adjust matters so that it can adjourn in as short time as ten days as has been suggested."

Tovey's Murderers.

JACKSON, August 4.—Franks Rooks and wife were arrested Tuesday by Sheriff Gregory at their home near Comanche, Calaveras county, and landed in jail here on Wednesday, charged with being accessories to the murder of Tovey. W. Evans, the confessed murderer, is still in San Andreas. Evans' pipe, which he lost in his flight after the murder, was picked up about a mile from the scene of the shooting. The officers are reticent in regard to the confession so that few particulars can be obtained. It is reported that Evans refuses to divulge the whereabouts of the rifle with which he did his fatal work. He is said to be a weak minded individual and it is a matter of general surprise here that one of his calibre should play the role of a bold highwayman.

Making Things Lively.

COLUSA, August 4.—The case of J. N. Scoggins, city marshal, charged by I. M. Bedell with having assaulted him under color of authority, was continued in Judge Moore's court this morning. The attorneys on both sides got into a wrangle as to Witness Arnold for the prosecution contradicting himself. The word lie was passed, and quite a lively scene followed, which would have ended in a fistic encounter between the attorneys had it not been for the timely interference of spectators.

Caught a Tener.

HANFORD, August 4.—Frank L. Gibson, who robbed the Armona depot, was sentenced today to the state penitentiary at San Quentin for ten years. Elta Stokes, who was tried for the same offense, and in whose case the jury disagreed, was present in court. His second trial will probably come up in October, pending which he will be confined in the Fresno county jail.

Failed to Open.

ST. PAUL, August 4.—The closing of the doors of the German-American National bank this morning, as arranged for last night, caused some withdrawals of funds from other banks, but no particular excitement and no runs this morning. The People's bank, with a capital of $200,000, has suspended.

Dislike to Be Crowded.

GUTHRIE, O. T., August 4.—The Osage Indians refuse to treat with the government for the sale of their reservation of nearly 2,000,000 acres. They are well to do with nearly 1000 acres and don't want to be crowded by the whites.

Confessed Judgment.

PITTSBURG, August 4.—M. M. Semple Jr., president of the Pittsburg & Akron railroad, confessed judgment for $209,456 as a result of the failure of that road, which went into the hands of a receiver a few days ago.

Will Start Up.

PITTSBURG, August 5.—The extensive iron and steel plant of Jones & Laughlins, Brown & Co's sheet and hammer mills, and the Carnegie company's wire and nail mills, will resume operations Monday, giving employment to 5000 men.

Will Caucus.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Representative Thomas B. Henderson, chairman of the Republican caucus, has issued a call for a caucus to meet on Saturday evening.

Will Help Out.

LONDON, August 4.—The American steamer Paris, which sails from Southampton for New York tomorrow, will take 148,0000 sovereigns, consigned to Americans.

Fatal Fall.

SAN JOSE, August 5.—James Swinford, a brakeman, fell from the narrow-gauge train near Los Gatos last evening as the train was crossing a trestle. He fell forty feet into the bed of a creek. His injuries, it is believed, will prove fatal.

WHY IT IS SHORT.

The Deputy Controller Explains the Wherefore.

SACRAMENTO, August 4.—It having been stated that a deficiency of $850,000 was caused by the tax levy being less than the appropriations made by the appropriations made by the legislature, Deputy State Controller Douglass makes the statement that this is erroneous.

He says the deficiency is caused by the large appropriations which were made immediately available. The legislature cost $200,000 and coyote claims amount to $200,000 more, which was not provided for by the last tax levy.

The indigent claims of several counties were also unexpected, as they had never been presented before.

He states that the deficiency will be felt next year and the year after more than this, and had a tax the past two years been levied for the full limit there would have been a large balance.

SAMOA'S WAR.

It Was Short and Not Very Bloody.

APIA, Samoa, July 19.—The long predicted war in Soma commenced and is finished, the intervention of treaty powers putting an end to the trouble. Mataafa and his chief, after being defeated surrendered, and are on board the British man-of-war Katoomba.

King Malietoa on July 19th attacked Mataafa's camp. Thirty Mataafa warrior's were killed and twenty wounded. Malietoa also lost a number of men. Mataafa and his followers escaped to a neighboring island, but the British and German men-of-war threatened to shell his camp unless he surrended. Mataafa and his chiefs gave up and his men surrendered their arms.

Consuls of the treaty powers have issued a proclamation directing all Samoans to return to their homes.

Hill a Bimetalist.

ALBANY, August 5.—Although Senator Hill declines to talk about silver his friends says that his thoughts are concentrated upon the subject and that he is at work upon a free coinage bill to be introduced at the coming session and of course on a speech in support of it. It is understood his measure will be to establish free bimetallic coinage as it existed prior to 1873, and that instead of the present ratio of 16 to 1, the Senator will advocate a ratio of 15½ to 1. This would permit anyone possessing 301⅔ grains of silver to take it to the United States mint and receive in return one silver dollar. The speeches delivered by Senator Hill at Elmira, December 14, 1891, and at Kenmore banquet, December 31, 1891, justify the belief that he will advocate a restoration of free bimetallic coinage, and that he is preparing to do so is indicated by the fact that he has kept at work all through the summer, as well as by statements of his friends.

No Accounting for Tastes.

PORTLAND, August 5.—Charley B. Young, an Americanized Chinaman, who has acted as agent for the Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Company for years, and is well known among business men here, was married by the pastor of the First Baptist church Thursday afternoon to Miss Mary S. Byl of Cincinnati. Young is a bright, intelligent Chinaman about 30 years of age, who long ago parted with his queue and adopted the American style of living. The bride is a rather prepossessing woman of 27. She came to this city about seven months ago, and has since been connected with the Chinese mission. Her mother is about 72 years of age and has been engaged in missionary work for about fifty years. Her daughter has determined to be a missionary to China, and this is one reason for her marriage.

A Frightful Accident.

LOS ANGELES, August 5.—A special to the Express from Glendora states that a frightful accident occurred this morning at the Glendora station by which Mrs. S. S. Scofield, the wife of a well known rancher near there, was instantly killed at the Santa Fe crossing and her 4-year-old son is expected to die. The overland train, four hours late, was running at an unusually high speed. Mrs. Scofield and son were driving in a buggy. The unfortunate lady misjudged the time of the arrival of the train at the crossing. The horse frightened at the noise of the train as they were leaving the station, when the animal got beyond Mrs. Scofield's control and dashed into the side of the engine. The woman was horribly mutilated.

Short on Currency.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Depositors in banks are using every possible device to secure bills to brokers at a premium. Banks are refusing to cash checks unless they are well satisfied there is a necessity for their use. Currency demands from the interior are still very heavy, but are generally refused, although the banks are said to be supplying every legitimate demand both in and out of town. The sub-treasury today refused to pay out silver dollars on presentation of a number of thousand dollars of greenbacks. The full limit of silver certificates has been issued against silver dollars coined according to law, and only silver certificates or treasury notes will now be redeemed in silver on demand.

Open Today.

CHICAGO, August 5.—The gates of the White City will be open tomorrow—that is some of them, and so will some of the buildings, but by far the larger number will be closed. No program of music or special attractions of any kind has been arranged to make Sunday at fair pleasant for visitors. Restaurants will be closed and cars on the Intramural railway will not be run. Chair pushers will take a day off and so will gondoliers and men who manage the electric launches. Director General Davis and President Higginbotham have both gone out of town to stay over Sunday, and all the officers about the administration building will be deserted. As yet the resignation of Theodore Thomas as director of music has not been handed to Director General Davis, and it is not probable that it will be before Monday, as he is not in the city. What action he will take in the matter is not known.

Damages Asked.

PITTSBURG, August 5.—Three suits for heavy damages have been entered against the Carnegie Steel Company by victims of the Homestead poisoning conspiracy, for which Hugh Dempsey, ex-district master workman of the Knights of Labor, and two others are now serving terms in the penitentiary. The suits were entered by Mrs. Hebron, who claims $25,000 damages for the death of her son, and Edward Ellis and Harry Collins, who claims that their health has been permanently impaired. They ask $10,000 each. Counsel for the defendants expects to compromise the cases. If this is done it is likely that hundreds of similar cases will be entered.

For the Capital.

NEW YORK, August 5.—President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont arrived by a sound steamer early this morning and proceeded at once to the Pennsylvania depot. They breakfasted in the station restaurant and took a special train for Washington. The President declined to talk of the future.

Twelve Drowned.

ALBANY, August 5.—A steamer with an excursion party left Fourteen Mile island in Lake George for Pearl Point this morning. At Pearl Point while landing the steamer sank and twelve lives were lost.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR

A Very Large Meeting Last Evening.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED

Special Session of the Legislature to Be Asked, and an Appropriation Requested.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—The convention of county commissioners to the Midwinter Fair was held in this city this afternoon. The attendance was large, and the meeting very enthusiastic.

Director General De Young presided, and in his opening speech declared that this is not a San Francisco, but a California affair, in which all parts of the state should be equally interested, inasmuch as all would be benefited.

San Francisco is willing to raise the bulk of the necessary money, but expects help from the rest of the state.

Mr. De Young said that 6000 exhibitors at the World's Fair had declared that they would come here, and he thought the fair would attract 100,000 visitors.

It is suggested that a special session of the legislature be called to appropriate money, and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, California has undertaken the matter of holding a state midwinter international exposition and is raising $500,000 by subscription for the erection of buildings.

Resolved, That we urge the Governor to call a special session of the legislature to make a state appropriation of $500,000 in addition for said exposition; also to pass an act empowering county boards of supervisors to appropriate money for their respective county exhibits.

A committee of five was appointed to wait on the Governor and present the resolution.

Another resolution was passed instructing the executive committee to submit to the different counties estimates of pro rata amounts the committee thinks they should subscribe.

Chairman De Young suggested that various counties and cities handle their organizations similar to San Francisco and that systematic effort be made to raise funds.

On Deck Again.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A Tribune special from Chicago says: John Cudahy was down town yesterday for the first time since his collapse. He was much broken in appearance. He said that it would be at least a week before he could tell how much he owed and could pay. Fairbanks was also around for the first time since the failure. It is stated that the amount which creditors will get will depend much on the ability of Fairbanks to pay what he owes to Cudahy. It is estimated here that the two men have about $2,000,000 of unsecured debts. It is supposed that their nominal assets amount to $4,000,000, largely in real estate, but this just now is unsalable. It is thought that Wright owes about $700,000 and that he has practically nothing left. Of the seven concerns which failed only one as yet has done anything towards settling with its creditors. Wright & Haughey this afternoon offered to their creditors secured notes at one year, and promised to pay sooner if they could collect from the principals in the big lard deal. The claims of this concern against Cudahy and Fairbanks are about $100,000. It is said there are losses by firms which did not suspend of over $100,000 in at least half a dozen cases. It is figured that the board of trade has suffered by this deal to the extent of about $2,000,000.

Old Time Boys.

CHICAGO, August 5.—In accordance with the request of Secretary Kerr of the Association of California Pioneers, that "every man who crossed the plains or the isthmus, or rounded the Horn in '49 or the early 50's, who intends to visit the fair, may so time his visit as to be present at the first and probably the last reunion of the survivors of those days," the California building at Jackson park was today thronged with men who helped to make the early history of California. The state commissioners of California decided some weeks ago to deliver their building in fee simple to the pioneers on August 5th, and their offer is being accepted today with a vengeance. The principal demonstration of the day was a parade in which the old "mud wagon," which in old pioneer days made regular trips between Placerville and Virginia City, occupied the place of honor. At 1 p.m. a business meeting was held in the office of the California commissioners, and an hour later Mrs. E. G. Smith, Mrs. Virginia Bradley, Mrs. Amelia Mercellus and Mrs. Ella Sterling Cummings, lady commissioners from California, tendered a reception to the pioneers.

A Tough Neighborhood.

CLEVELAND, August 5.—A desperate shooting affray, in which one man was killed, one mortally wounded and two badly hurt, occurred on the farm of Washington Smith at Newark today. There had been trouble between the Smith and Howell families, for some time. This morning Washington Smith, his two sons, Asa and Charley, and William Howell and his son Ed, met at a threshing bee. Soon a quarrel started and Asa Smith opened fire with a revolver. The Howells returned the fire and soon all were involved. Asa Smith was shot through the head and instantly killed, Charles Smith was shot through the lungs and will die, Washington Smith and William Howell also received bullet wounds.

A Battle in Sight.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A battle for the featherweight championship of the world, between George Dixon and Eddie Pierce, takes place before the Coney Island Athletic club Monday night. The general opinion among sporting men is that the contest will be a hard, game and scientific struggle. Fighters of all degree, among whom are Champion Corbett, ex-Champion John L. Sullivan and Bob Fitzsimmons, will be at the ring side.

Murderous Moonshiners.

WHEELING, August 5.—Stephen Welch and wife were arrested yesterday at Alexander for moonshining. Welch escaped from the officers and Mrs. Welch is confined in a house in town. Later a mob of her sympathizers surrounded the house and opened fire on the guards. Over twenty shots were exchanged before the officers surrendered and the woman was released. Three of the mob were wounded, it is thought fatally, and were carried away by their friends. More trouble is expected.

A Wrecker Skips.

WILKESBARRE, August 5.—It was rumored at midnight that ex-Banker Rockafellow, who failed last February for $450,000, and against whom several indictments had been filed, had left town. A reporter visited the house, but found it closed, and the repeated ringing of the bell failed to reveal any signs of life about the place. It is also reported that a constable, who went to Rockafellow's this afternoon to serve a warrant, found that the family had left town.

FRED HANSTED WOUNDED.

Thrown Out of a Buggy and Knocked Senseless.

Fred Hansted, better known as Professor Young Dutchy, went riding with a friend yesterday afternoon on the Malaga road behind a team of livery horses.

When they were coming back about a mile south of the city one of the tugs broke and the horse on that side ran around the front of the pole, frightening his mate and both ran away. The buggy was upset and Hansted was thrown out, tangled in the wheels and dragged about 100 yards. Here he got clear of the vehicle and lay senseless in the road.

The horses ran the end of the buggy pole into a tree, snapping the pole off clean to the axle. Strange to say, the buggy was not scratched, and the horses were uninjured.

Mr. Hansted was taken to the Grand Central hotel, where he remained unconscious with symptoms of concussion of the brain for five hours and a half. No bones were found to be broken, but he is in a very dangerous condition.

By a singular coincidence a lady resident of Chinatown was thrown out of a buggy at the same time and place and had her leg broken.

A Trust in Trouble.

PEORIA, August 7.—The action of the government in requiring the payment of internal revenue taxes in currency to be remitted to Chicago instead of New York is the most serious blow the whisky trust has received in a long time. As a result its business is practically paralyzed. Production has been stopped for some time, and now the process of distribution is at a standstill, and all for lack of currency with which to pay the tax. The anti-trust distilleries are no better off. The distillery at Pekin had orders for ten carloads of spirits Saturday, but to pay the tax it would require $16,000, which the Pekin banks were unwilling to furnish. Hereafter goods will be shipped only to firms that send on currency.

A Railroad Riot.

PUEBLA, Mex., August 7.—Further particulars of the riots among the laborers on the Mexican Southern railroad, which resulted in the killing of two men by the roadmaster, Thomas Burke, have been received. There had been washouts, and the roadmaster was endeavoring to repair and open the road. Forty men in his gang struck and demanded their pay, but Burke could not comply with their demands. The men then attacked Burke with stones, and he drew a pistol and shot two of the party dead. He then gave himself up. Soldiers went to the mountains and arrested twenty-five strikers, who are now in prison.

MASONIC MEETING.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A General Meeting of the Fraternity Will Be Held Thursday Night.

An informal meeting of members of the Masonic fraternity was held last night in the office of E. D. Edwards.

The principal purpose of the meeting was to take measures to secure a lodge room and informally discuss rehabilitating the various orders.

It appears that the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Order of the Eastern Star all lost their charters. The chapter's records were in charge of the secretary, J. R. Williams, at his office at the time, and were thus saved from destruction.

The meeting appointed George H. Munroe chairman of a general committee, with the following members from the several orders:

Blue lodge, C. O. Elliott, J. P. Strother and J. R. Reily; Chapter, A. M. Clark, J. R. Williams and W. W. Phillips; Commandery, F. M. Miller, D. D. Allison and A. C. Williams. This committee will meet at 8 o'clock tonight at Judge Strother's office.

On Thursday night a general meeting of the members of the Masonic fraternity will be held in Odd Fellows hall in the Spinney building for the purpose of hearing a report of the committee and for a general discussion of the situation. This meeting will be held at 8.30 p.m. for the reason that the lodge will be occupied by one of the orders occupying the lodge room in the earlier part of the evening.

Jeff G. James, the owner of the Masonic Temple property, is in town in conference with the Masonic fraternity with regard to the refitting of the old quarters. It is stated that other parties also contemplate making offers of a lodge room, one of which involves the erection of a fine business block further up town, the upper floor of which is to be fashioned to meet the needs of the order if the proposition is accepted.

Didn't Look for It.

CORYDON, Ind., August 7.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a large crowd of men went to the home of William and Ed Conrad for the purpose of lynching them, they being suspected of killing their father last winter. The Conrads armed themselves with shotguns and revolvers and secreted themselves outside the house. When the crowd appeared they fired into them, killing John Timberlake, William Wiseman, Edward Houston and Isaac Howe. William May was fatally shot. The Conrads escaped. Intense excitement prevails throughout the county. The Conrads have always been regarded as vicious and worthless.

A Reservoir Bursts.

PORTLAND, Me., August 7.—The great reservoir of the Portland Water Company on Eastern promenade burst yesterday morning, letting loose 20,000,000 gallons of water in a space of about fifteen minutes. The immense mass of water dashed upon two houses occupied by the families of Michael Lappin and Dennis M. Conley. The buildings were crushed as if they had been made of card board. Four persons lost their lives: Mrs. Dennis Conley, Agnes Conley, Mamie Conley and James Mosley.

Comet on the Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Professor E. S. Holden, director of Lick observatory, telegraphs the Associated Press as follows:

"Two Lick observatory photographs of the sun taken about 4 p.m. yesterday, Pacific time, by C. D. Perrine, show an object like a comet on the sun's face. If any observer has photographs or drawings of the sun at that hour the observatory would be glad to see copies of them."

Cutting Down Expenses.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A notice was posted in the round house of the New York Central Company in Mott Haven, late Saturday night, announcing that after today the time of labor of all mechanics, car repairers and yardmen would be reduced three hours a day, with a corresponding reduction in pay. It is said that similar notices have been posted all along the line. The order has occasioned much dissatisfaction among the men.

Tramps Killed.

DANVILLE, Ill., August 7.—A freight train has gone through a bridge four miles west of here. It is reported that seventeen tramps were killed, but only one body has been found.

Elmer Teach is lying seriously ill with heart disease.

REPUBLICANS IN CAUCUS

Nominate Tom Reed for Speaker.

A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH MADE

In Which Many Well Known Truths on Legislation Are Referred To.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—A Republican caucus was held in the rooms of the committee on judiciary tonight to nominate candidates for officers for the fifty-third congress. Henderson of Illinois presided.

When it came to nominating a ticket General Henderson nominated ex-Speaker Reed for speaker, saying that he would name a man whose hold on the popular heart, and whose name was a more eloquent appeal than anything that he might be able to say. The nomination was made by acclamation, and after prolonged applause.

Reed responded in one of his characteristic speeches. "Four months ago," he said, "they had left congress, and returned to their homes with the country in a prosperous condition. All the mills were running, the spindles were playing, the furnaces roaring, labor was employed everywhere, and the people were happy. Now," he continued, "we are called back to find an extraordinary business depression, distrust in all circles and a general demoralization of the finances of the country. This condition, of course," he said, "was precipitated by a Democratic failure to legislate in this emergency. Democrats call upon Republicans to lay aside all partisanship, to forget everything that has been done in the past and join with the Democrats to get them out of their present trouble."

There was no attempt on the part of Reed to outline party policy.

Ed McPherson of Pennsylvania was nominated for clerk.

Crisp Again.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—At the Democratic caucus tonight Homan called the meeting to order, and Crisp was renominated for speaker of the house, Walker of Pennsylvania for clerk, and Snow of Illinois for sergeant-at-arms.

The Satanita Wins.

LONDON, August 5.—In the race today the yacht Satanita was the winner. The yachts finished in the following order: Satanita, Valkyrie, Calluna and Navahoe. The course was from Cowes, Isle of Wight, to and around the Warner light ship and return, covered twice, a distance of fifty miles. A light southwest wind was blowing, and it occasionally rained. The yachts crossed the line in this order: Calluna, Satanita, Valkyrie, Navahoe. Though the Navahoe got the best position she cut a poor figure. She lacked shoreward with the apparent intention of taking the other yachts' wind, but the attempt failed.

The Roden Bubble.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Concerning the Rodeo Packing Company of Rodeo, Cal., which was reported to have failed, J. H. Silberhorn said yesterday: "My brother, W. W. Silberhorn, is in California now attending to the business of the Rodeo Company, which has not failed as reported, but suspended operations for a few weeks. The firm of W. H. Silberhorn & Co. is in no way affected, as the two concerns are entirely separate and one could be in no way touched by any trouble the other might have."

All Well.

NEW YORK, August 5. All are reported well on board of the Karamania this morning. Dr. Tallmadge made an inspection at 9 o'clock, and when he came ashore he said there was no sickness on board and no indications of cholera among the passengers or crew. Health Officer Jenkins listened to the report and said it was just what he expected, yet he would go on with all the precautionary measures he had laid out.

Home Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—The coast defense vessel Monterey returned from her northern cruise this morning. The officers of the vessel say there is no truth in the story that fifty-six men deserted their ship while in northern waters. The books show that eight men left at Seattle, one at Tacoma and nine at Portland. These were all coal passers, and not a first class man is missing from the crew.

William Wants a Fast One.

LONDON, August 5.—Emperor William asked G. L. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie and Brittania, whether he could undertake to build a yacht faster than any now afloat. What Mr. Watson replied is not stated. There is a rumor current that a match is being arranged between the Valkyrie and the Navahoe.

Murderers Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—John Gilmore, who killed William Flaherty during a saloon brawl, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for manslaughter. The sentence of Daniel Daly, convicted of manslaughter, for having shot and killed John J. Lawton, was continued today until August 14th, when the prisoner's attorney will make a motion for a new trial.

A Woodland Blaze.

WOODLAND, August 5.—An alarm of fire was turned in this morning about 11.30 from the corner of First and Cross streets. The fire proved to be in a dwelling, the property of the estate of Mrs. C. I. Smith, which is nearly a total loss. Insurance, $1750.

More Than is Needed.

GRASS VALLEY, August 5.—Every train that comes to town brings in miners from Colorado and other mining states, hoping to find employment here. This town has more miners of its own to support, and there are five men for every position.

A Scamp Goes Free.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—Reverend Rodney M. Edwards was acquitted this afternoon in Judge Daingerfield's court on a charge of embezzling $3500 from Mrs. Allen. The judge's charge was strongly in favor of defendant.

Franchise Granted.

MODESTO, August 4.—The board of supervisors granted a franchise for an electric railroad from Oakdale to the Tuolumne county line to Dunlap & Woodside.

Not Booming Him.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—L. T. Michener of Indiana denies that there is any movement on foot to boom Harrison for renomination in 1896.

With a Crash.

CHICAGO, August 4.—James H. Walker & Co., one of the largest dry-goods houses in the city, has failed for $2,000,000.

SCROGGINS' RAZOR.

His Head Was Too Heavy to Shave Mr. Dodson.

Jimmy Scroggins was examined before Justice of the Peace Austin yesterday for assaulting J. W. Dodson with a razor.

The testimony showed that Scroggins and Dodson were in Owens Brothers' saloon and Scroggins accused Dodson of "giving away" Jimmy the Bum to the police.

Dodson denied the charge and high words passed between them. The quarrel was ended, so far as words were concerned, by Scroggins drawing a honed and set razor, whereupon Dodson retreated, not caring about being shaved just then by such a heavy handed barber as Scroggins.

The witnesses for the defense swore that Scroggins was eight or ten feet away from Dodson when he drew his bristle mower and that he did not make any earnest effort to begin work upon Dodson. He was probably intending to lather him first.

Justice Austin, believing it to be a case of scare, dismissed the case and discharged the defendant.

Saved From Fire.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 7.—The rescue of ten persons from a capsized yacht was witnessed by thousands yesterday afternoon. The craft was the cat yacht Annie May. She left the inlet at 2 o'clock with ten passengers, Captain Somers and his 13-year-old grandson. When near the shoals the yacht suddenly became entangled with the breakers on the bar. She struggled a few minutes and then keeled over. The passengers, five men and two boys and a 3-year-old-boy, besides the captain and his assistant, were thrown into the sea, but succeeded in gaining holds on the rigging. A fleet of yachts put out from the shore, but to the yacht Federa and her captain, Norris Cramer, fell the greater part of the work of rescue. Captain Cramer plunged into the water and rescued a young boy named Thompson, whose strength was giving out, and took him to the Federa's side, where both were taken aboard. Life lines were thrown out to the remaining passengers, and in a few minutes all were safely landed in the boat with the exception of Machael Schelvin, who is supposed to have been drowned.

About Mr. Blount.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—It is stated that the President will send a special message to congress at its extra session in regard to the Hawaiian question. Blount's reports are being carefully prepared at the state department in the form of abstracts and extracts for the President's perusal. The situation of the islands is admittedly critical, and a prompt indication of some definite policy on the part of the United States is called for. The President, it is said, will wait Blount's expected arrival on or about August 20th, and his verbal report of the condition of affairs before definitely making up his mind what course to recommend to congress.

Professor Barnard.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Professor E. Barnard of the Lick observatory, who has been in Europe for several weeks, returned on the Umbria with his wife. They will leave for California tomorrow. The professor visited many of the astronomical observatories of the old world and was received with marked attention. He brings with him the gold medal founded by L'Alande and awarded to him by the Paris Academy of Sciences for his discovery of the fifth satellite of Jupiter last autumn. His photographs of the milky way excited enthusiastic admiration abroad.

Open Evenings.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Some of the officials and directors of the exposition have a scheme to charge 25 cents admission to the fair after 6 p.m. The matter has been under discussion for several days. There are good prospects of its being carried through, probably this week.

Cheerfully Short.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Eddie Pierce was knocked out by George Dixon in two rounds at the Coney Island Athletic club tonight.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

But one juror is now needed in the Curtis case at San Francisco.

J. C. Barrill, a pioneer and an old resident of San Jose, who had large interests in Tulare, died yesterday.

Colonel Hughes of Kansas is having a taste of Populist law. He is on trial for having refused to obey Governor Llewelling's order to drive Republicans from Representative hall last winter. The President may have the case appealed to him.

THE JAMES GANG.

Two of Them Arrested for Burglary Yesterday.

Alexander Fisher appeared in Justice of the Peace Austin's court yesterday and swore to a complaint charging Walter Weaver, Elmo Headley and James Baker with burglarizing his barn about June 1st.

Weaver's case was set for next Tuesday at 9.30 a.m., and the cases of the others will be fixed hereafter.

Weaver and Headley are charged with being members of the notorious James gang, and Headley had been under arrest for some time on a charge of stealing a cow.

Weaver was quite intimate W. S. James and Mrs. James. A few months ago he escorted Mrs. James home from a Salvation Army barracks and when they arrived at the James residence, James being jealous shot Weaver in the leg.

The matter was reported to the police, but owing to Weaver's refusal to sign a complaint James was not arrested.

This gang is being rounded up in good style under the energetic efforts of District Attorney Church and his deputies.

ELLSWORTH BURR BOUST.

The Last Sad Rites Over His Remains Sunday.

The burial of the remains of Ellsworth Burr Boust took place from his late residence in the vicinity of Lone Star last Sunday afternoon.

The ceremonies were directed by Fresno Typographical Union No. 144. Many of the friends of Colonel Boust met at his late residence at 1.30 p.m. and Rev. William Lucas, rector of St. James' Episcopal church of this city, conducted the usual funeral services.

The remains were then taken to Mountain View cemetery, accompanied by a concourse of relatives and friends, and were lowered to their final resting place by a delegation of pall bearers from the Typographical Union, Rector Lucas reading the burial services of the church at the grave.

A committee has been appointed by the Typographical Union to draft and present suitable resolutions of respect to his memory at the next regular meeting of that body.

An Unknown Dead Man.

The body of an unknown dead man was found lying in a field near Malaga last Saturday night. The deceased was evidently a laboring man about 55 years old, but there was nothing on his person that would lead to his identification. Coroner Stephens held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Nail Works Burned.

OAKLAND, August 7.—The Pacific Nail works burned yesterday. Loss, $200,000; insurance $80,000.

PREPARING TO FIGHT

Lively Scenes Expected in Congress

OVER THE SILVER QUESTION

The Bodies Adjourned Early and Without Waiting for the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Bland and Culberson, the leading silver men, have refused Cochran's proposition to discuss the silver question in the house without referring it to a committee. They will hold another meeting. Cochran's plan is to introduce at the first opportunity a bill to repeal the Sherman act outright without a substitute. The silver men will introduce a bill regarding the purchasing clause in the Sherman act, but providing for the coinage of silver without charge at the ratio of 16 to 1.

In a statement to the press tonight Cochran explained that his proposition to Bland related rather to measures than to time.

"The whole question," he said, "is exhausted in three propositions, first, to repeal the silver purchase act unconditionally; second, to repeal the silver purchase law and revive the Bland act of 1878; third, to repeal the silver purchase law and provide for the free coinage of silver. My suggestion is that these be offered to the house in turn and debated as fast as they are defeated—if they should be defeated."

For the first time in many years the anti-free coinage men are the aggressive element in the house of representatives. Since the demonetization of silver in 1873 the silver men have been the aggressive element in every congress and have yearly demanded that atonement be offered for the crime of 1873, and that silver be restored to its place as a money metal. The militant spirit of the free coinage element is still to the front, but there has suddenly appeared an equally aggressive spirit among the hitherto conservative anti-free coinage men who have suddenly assumed the aggressive and demand that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act be repealed and that it be done unconditionally and at once.

The leader of this element is Hon. Bourke Cochran of New York. He has been known for many years as high chieftain of Tammany, and as one of the greatest orators of the day, but now he appears in a new role of the popularly recognized champion of the President's financial policy in the halls of congress. It is this element that has Cochran at its head that declares no quarter to the advocates of free coinage. An immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman act without reference to committee is the policy of Cockran, and he today conferred with silver men to induce them to agree upon a plan whereby the issue will be fought out in the halls of congress without awaiting the appointment of committees. According to Bland no agreement upon the subject of silver debate in the house is probable. He said this evening to a representative of the Associated Press that Cochran and himself had been talking about the matter, but no authorized proposition had been made and no conclusion reached.

Bland further said: "We must have an opportunity to offer, discuss and vote upon the amendments which we shall offer to a bill to repeal the Sherman law. This must be granted or there can be, in my opinion, no agreement regarding the matter."

The position of Bland is accepted by the anti-silver men as an intimation that the free coinage people will stubbornly contest every stage of the repeal and yield to nothing that is not wrested by force of superior strength on successive roll calls.

STOKES LOCKED UP.

A KINGS COUNTY PRISONER SENT TO FRESNO JAIL.

Charged with Being One of the Men who Held Up the Train at Armona.

Deputy Sheriff B. A. Franklin and E. J. Walker, connected with the sheriff's office of Kings county, brought Elta Stokes up from Hanford yesterday and lodged him in jail for safe keeping.

Young Stokes is held on the charge of being one of the persons who held up the Southern Pacific train near Armona some time ago for the purpose of robbing it.

Frank L. Gibson was charged with Stokes of the crime, and on trial was convicted and sentenced to ten years in San Quentin. Sheriff Buckner of Kings county went through with him yesterday on his way to prison.

Kings county is not yet supplied with a building suitable for a jail, and as the official were afraid that some of the prisoners might fall through the walls and hurt themselves and then blame the officers with their injuries if taken to Visalia, concluded to bring them up here for safe keeping.

All for Finance.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The President's message was not sent to congress today on account of the early adjournment of the senate.

It is understood the message will contain about 3000 words and will be devoted strictly to finance; a repeal of the Sherman law without a substitute will be recommended in the hope that this action will force European governments into an international agreement for the coinage of silver.

The First Day.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The extra session of congress opened at noon today.

The senate adjourned out of respect to the late Senator Stanford.

The house elected Crisp of Georgia as speaker, and after the election of officers selected by the Democratic caucus, adjourned until tomorrow.

Silver Shipments.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mint and treasury office during the week ending August 5th was $1,274,340; for the corresponding period of last year, $452,425. The shipment of fractional silver for the month of July was $762,448 and from the first to the instant, $130,604.

Professor T. L. Heaton left for Oakland this morning.

Colonel R. R. Woodworth and Danny Brown returned from the mountains yesterday.

H. P. Hedges and wife returned yesterday from the east. They spent three weeks in Chicago and three weeks in Michigan.

R. W. Rice, manager of the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium and bath rooms, has gone with his family to the mountains for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hughes and son Kenneth, and Miss Corrine Ferguson came down from Madera this morning to attend the funeral of John E. Hughes.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

They Went Into Regular Session Yesterday.

The supervisors convened in regular session yesterday and took up the exciting business of auditing bills against the county.

Mr. H. C. Swartz, who had been delegated to correspond with some of the public institutions with regard to the use of gasoline and gas machines, presented the answers which he had received to his letters of inquiry.

A. E. Osborne of the Home for Feeble Minded Children at Glen Ellen stated that a 500-light Peerless machine was in use in that institution, and in his opinion was as good a gasoline machine as was in use. He states that all gasoline machines will smoke, and should be set up with great care, and run by a competent person if used.

M. B. Campbell, medical director of the State Inebriate Asylum at San Francisco, states that gasoline lighting is not satisfactory and prefers electricity, especially in the sick room.

F. L. Weaver, of the city alms house management, stated that after a trial of five years gasoline was found to be no improvement over coal oil as it fills the room with disagreeable smoke and smell and was not safe in wooden buildings.

These men do not criticise the Peerless as a machine, but object to gasoline gas as a mode of lighting on account of the smoke and smell, and because of the difficulty in keeping them adjusted and regulated.

LOST AN ARM.

Accident to a Brakeman While Uncoupling Cars.

A distressing accident was received by Charles Glass, a brakeman on the Porterville branch, yesterday.

Mr. Glass had uncoupled a freight car at Dinuba that was to be kicked off on a side switch. Just as he released the coupling pin the car on which he was standing gave a sudden jerk, throwing him to the ground with his left arm on the rail. The wheels passed over it just below the shoulder, crushing the arm to a jelly.

The injured young man was conveyed to the county hospital by his brother, William Glass of THE REPUBLICAN, where the arm was amputated below the shoulder by Dr. Pedlar. The patient endured the operation with great fortitude, and is declared out of danger.

Agricultural District No. 21

Horses owned in Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare, Kern, Inyo and Mono counties eligible to District races.

Fair at Fresno Sept. 26th to 30th

Entries close in following District races August 15, 1893.

Expositor stakes, trotting foals, 1892, added money ... $100
Fresno running stakes, foals 1891, added money ... 100
District trot, 2:30 class, purse ... 300
District pace, 2:30 class, purse ... 250
Strathe stakes, trotting, foals 1891, added money ... 100
Atholon stakes, trotting foals 1890, added money ... 100
District trot, 2:40 class, purse ... 200
District trot, 2:38 class, 1½ mile dash, purse 150

All horses eligible to class eligible to following races, in which entries close September 9, 1893:

Lady Owen stakes, running, all ages, added money ... $200
Trotting, 2:18 class, purse ...
Pacing, 2:25 class, purse ...
Running, ½ mile dash, purse ...
Running, ⅞ mile dash, purse ...
Trotting, 2:22 class, purse ... 600
Free for all pace, purse ...
Running, Captain Al stakes, all ages, added ...
Trotting, 2:33 class, purse ...
Pacing, 2:17 class, purse ...
Trotting, 2:25 class, two mile dash, purse ...
Running, ¾ mile and repeat, purse ...
Trotting, 2:27 class, purse ...
Free for all trot, purse ...
Free for all double team races, trotting and pacing, or either, purse ...
Running, mile and repeat, purse ...

In Fresno running races $5; other stakes $10 nominates, races 5 per cent entrance fee.

Address

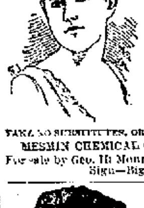
G. L. WARLOW,

General Manager, Fresno, Cal., blanks, conditions and payments, entrance moneys.

DR. LEWIS LEACH, President.
JOHN REICHMAN, Secretary.

MESMIN'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS

Containing Cotton Root and Pennyroyal



THE LADIES' FRIEND

The best and most safe Female remedy in the market. Mesmin's French Female Pills, have been sold for over years, and used by thousands of Ladies have given testimony that they are unequaled as a specific medicine for the relief of Painful Irregular Menstruation and Female Weakness. Price $1.00 a box, full directions.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES, OR SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

MESMIN CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, Mich.

For sale by Geo. H. Monroe, 1922-24 Mariposa Sign—Big Mortar.

EXCITING

"For 25 years heart disease seriously. We ed continue years, and I live from to A physician could not month. My was direct Dr. Miles' New Cure a bottle made me so terl did my A few more cured me.— van, Chica

New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists, positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Co., Elkhart, Ind., $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, prepaid. Contains no opiates. Dr. Mi 50 doses 25c. Free book at druggists.

For sale by Webster Bros., corner of and K streets.

CONSUMPTION

SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform ers that I have a positive remedy above named disease. By its thousands of hopeless cases have manently cured. I shall be gl two bottles of my remedy free to readers who have consumption send me their express and post of Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, No. 183 Pearl Street.

The Most Successful Remedy ever as it is certain in its effects, blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen:—Having read one of on the Horse and seeing the Spavin itself, I thought I would try it with a prominent Spavin ... I removed it with Kendall's ... on same side the spavin was horse to rest on ... and drew it across the hock ... book or spavin ... then putting on Spavin Cure had a running ... months. I ... down to ... down under the throat ... seen any discharge ...

Yours truly,

Price $1.00

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburgh Falls

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co

The Great Newspaper of Central California.
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Largest Circulation. The Most News.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. (Strictly in Advance)

Weekly Republican, one year, by mail....$2 50
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Daily Republican, one year, by mail $6 00
Daily Republican, 6 months by mail 3 00

The signs are about right now for catching an incendiary and making an example of him that will serve as a deterrent to his kind.

The lady captain of the Salvation Army at Visalia has been arrested for thumping the big base drum. To the credit of the local officers it can be said that no outside sleuths were called upon to detect the criminal in the act.

One evening contemporary prints under approving headlines an editorial from the Nashville American demanding that the administration stand by the platform and repeal the tax on state banks. And still we can hardly believe that the Expositor is actually in favor of a return to the tried and discarded system of state currency. There is certainly less danger involved in the free coinage of silver than in state banking, with the certainty of far greater benefits to the country if it can be successfully maintained. That the government should issue the money of the country and be responsible for its integrity is one thing conceded by every financier of good standing whose voice is not at present silenced by reason of political considerations.

President Cleveland will probably deliver to congress today the most important message which has been given to that body for several years. If it conforms to the outlines which have been given to the public through some of the politicians it will read like an inspiration from Wall Street, but these may be taken with considerable allowance for ignorance, prejudice and desire to be considered on confidential terms with the head of the government. It is given out that the message will demand the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, and while expressing an abiding friendship for silver will advise that it be used only for subsidiary coin. In other words that silver is a mighty good thing but that we can only use it for small change because some other nations will not agree to stand in for its more general use. If the volume of money is to be expanded no suggestion is made as to what means will be adopted to effect that object. But the message will speak for itself today and it will be read with more interest by the masses that any message which has come from the chief executive for a quarter of a century.

A. H. Rose, of Colusa county, who has received the appointment as commissioner at a salary of $4000 per year under an act of the late legislature creating a commission of public works, represented as having made the following statement in regard to the work he expects to accomplish:

"If no mistakes are made the act under which I have been appointed will result in the permanent reclamation of the lands sought to be reclaimed in the Sacramento valley. There is embraced in the lands to be affected by the act 800,000 acres of the best kind of land. If it can be reclaimed sufficiently it will add greatly to the wealth of the state and will make many homes. The act was the result of a convention held in this city during the last legislature. This is no personal scheme, the guiding object being to build up the valley."

It is true that Mr. Rose is a resident of the Sacramento valley, but he can hardly be ignorant of the fact that not a foot of land in the state capable of reclamation is located in that valley. The state at large will pay the expense of the investigation, and certainly the benefits should be as widely distributed as warranted by existing conditions. A preliminary feature of his work it would evidently be a good thing for Mr. Rose to shake the Sacramento dust from his brogans and make a little tour of investigation.

An eastern exchange comments on a charge has been brought against the World's Fair management by Major ...n, president of the Associated ...an exhibitors. It is that the ...ape and architecture of the fair ...been made so attractive that ...prefer to spend their time admiring these outside glories to the neglect of the exhibits. In President Palmer's words, "the directory has made an architectural picture instead of a ..."

...ne that the grounds and buildings of the exposition are marvelously ... This is not a matter for criticism but for pride. American architecture has made gigantic strides in the last ... years. Not only in great cities, but in many small towns and in the country itself, structures have sprung up that combine the functions of usefulness and beauty in an ... degree. The White City on ... Michigan is a striking example of ... in this respect. Its stately ... satisfy the eye and kindle the ... They represent the highest ... American architects. They ... the unstinted praise of the ... foreign critics of architecture. ... worthy of the twelfth decade ... public.

... American ought to be glad of ... a recent date our people ... the time or taste for artistic ... Americans have been a ... fire builders, not a nation ... They have carved out ... states. The men who created ... commonwealths out of ... wilderness and carried civilization ... the Alleghanies to the Pacific ... leisure for the study of ... principles. But with social development and the increase of prosperity has come a riper culture. ... taken her rightful place by ... use. The buildings that ... exhibits of the World's Fair ... are worth a journey across ... to see. In educating and ... public taste they are performing a ... of great value. Not ... advantages of a visit to the exposition is the fact ... who witness its wonders ... with them a higher ... the nobility of art and ... of applying its principles ... of American homes.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether President Cleveland is actually a free trader and in sympathy with the Democratic national platform, or a protectionist at heart, with tariff reform symptoms on occasions when the exigencies of politics have demanded conformity to the will of the dominant wing of the party. It is hardly possible to say just how President Cleveland does stand on the tariff. He has on one or two occasions given expression to sentiments which have endeared him to the heart of the free trader, while on the other hand he came out in flatfooted opposition to the radical declarations of the national platform on which he was supposed to be standing in the late contest for the presidency.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that if the President has a subdued faith in the advantages of protection to home industry, he is not in harmony with that branch of the Cleveland family which has been representing this country at Sheffield, England, during the two last administrations. "Cousin Ben" Folsom, on the Fourth of July last, gave a banquet to the manufacturing "barons" and other notables of Sheffield, and also made a speech on that occasion which was without doubt a greater source of joy to the British guests than the roast beef and good liquor with which they were regaled and refreshed.

"Cousin Ben" is a free trader of the first water. He frankly says that he is considering the question strictly from the British standpoint, which admission displays more candor than is usually shown by his brethren in this country. The following is the most interesting portion of this patriotic address:

There are two or three practical things I can say to you which are of more importance than any resume of our history. England's greatest customer has been the United States; and, in spite of tariffs that have been raised against foreign countries, there is, and must continue to be, a great and gigantic trade flowing from England to America. [Hear, hear.] You have passed the worst period; you have crossed the highest barrier that can be raised between the United States and England in the way of trade obstruction. [Applause] I will tell you why this is. For the first time since the year 1860 the Democratic party, which has been the party of free trade, is for the first time in power, not only in the executive, but in both its legislative branches. [Applause.] During the former term of Mr. Cleveland he was blocked by the senate standing between him and the house of representatives, which was Democratic, and therefore no bill could be passed which was not in shape of a compromise. When the struggle came on for the Presidential election last year the Democratic party, for the first time in its history, took fair and square ground, and made a straight cut and out issue between protection and tariff for revenue only. [Hear, hear.] If you will pardon me, I will read to you the two slight planks in the Democratic platform upon which the President of the United States was elected, and upon which the congress which is now in power, which is to be convened upon the 7th of next month, was elected; and you will see that so soon as the financial question is disposed of, which is merely a preliminary, and must be disposed of before the regular meeting of congress, the next great question is the tariff in which you are interested, and which the President and both houses of congress are pledged to reduce. (Applause.) The Democratic platform set forth upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected, says: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a robber of the great majority of the American people for a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered. We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the fifty-first congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; and we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and the cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficient results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff, went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since the tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resul ed from the McKinley tariff." I am not saying one word as to whether protection of free trade, or tariff for revenue only, is the best thing for the United States or not. I am simply giving you the facts, and you can judge for yourselves. [Applause.] In closing my carreer in Sheffield as consul of the United States, it affords me satisfaction to think that before another twelve months has rolled by Sheffield will not be subjected to the onerous and oppressive tariff duties that have restricted her trade. (Applause.) I further want to thank you each one individually for coming here today, for showing your broad-mindedness, for showing your liberality, for showing your friendship, not only to me, but to my country. [Applause.]

There is a patriotic American for you! A man who by reason of the incident of marriage enjoys the honor of emoluments of his country, and standing up before a gathering of foreign manufacturers who are looking towards the markets of the United States with covetuous and selfish eyes, has not a word to say regarding the effect of a proposed policy upon his own countrymen, but expresses in glowing terms his gratification at the blessings which it will confer upon a foreign nation!

It would be interesting to know what Grover Cleveland thinks of "Cousin Ben's" speech.

Cheaper goods is not what this country needs, but a revival of industry which will give workingmen something to buy with. There can be no such revival while the country is threatened with open competition with the cheap labor of Europe.

The Tulare Times says: "The competing road first, the Midwinter Fair afterwards." As that is impossible, let's have them both at once. A commonwealth like California which cannot handle two such propositions don't deserve to prosper.

Ex-Senator Ingalls says he has never taken a dollar for an address either political or literary in Kansas, and never expects to. Kansas is in great luck; she loses nothing but her time.

The shrillest calamity howler now on the green earth is John J. Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls evidently mistakes his own calamities for those of the country.

The business of saving the country has commenced, and the Lord knows it needs it bad enough. A few months more of suspense and uncertainty and there would not be much left worth saving.

Fresnans are like Indians in one respect at least. Death insures reformation. The missionary spirit is now alive in the community, and a good deal more interest is felt in results than in methods. The torch bearer which does not decide at once that this climate is unhealthful will have reason to regret that he did not.

The proposition to deport colored Americans to Africa is again being seriously discussed. The proposition is good enough for the purposes of discussion, but nothing will come of it. The colored man and brother we have with us and must make the best of him. Discussion as to how to do that would be more profitable.

The Hanford Sentinel wants bicycles kept off the streets at night. The Sentinel does not yet know that the supreme court of the United States has decided that the bicycle is a vehicle and entitled to all the privileges and rights accorded to vehicles. With the same propriety the time at which the Sentinel shall circulate in Kings county could be fixed by law.

If there is anybody in the United States who believes that the repeal of the Sherman act and the destruction of the protective system is going to bring prosperity to the country, that party does not live in this part of Uncle Sam's dominion. If there is anybody who takes that view of the situation on this coast he is either an importer of foreign goods or asking for an appointment under Cleveland's administration.

With money so scarce that there is not enough to transact ordinary business with, reference to the fact that the government has a big warehouse full of uncoined silver creates in the untutored western mind the idea that this silver might have been used instead of gold for the payment of government obligations and the redemption of currency, and that the country would have been better off by so doing. This is rank heresy of course in the eyes of the gold worshippers, but it prevails widely nevertheless.

The San Francisco Report suggests that when the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railroad is ready for construction that a day be set apart as "Grading Day," in which the people of the counties through which the road passes shall participate in a practical celebration of its advent by contributing their services for the occasion in work on the grade. It is needless to say that the day would find many observers in this county. Not only would they turn out on such occasion, but a number of the prominent farmers have signified their willingness to contribute liberally to the road in the way of labor by men and teams. The people of this county are anxious for the advent of the competing line, and will render it substantial assistance if the opportunity is afforded them.

The projectors of the Midwinter Fair have evidently made a mistake in asking contribution to the general fund from the interior counties. The financial depression has laid too heavy a hand on the farming community to permit of donations to public enterprises, however worthy of support they may be. The agriculturist will contribute from his products an exhibit which will show the visitor from afar the capabilities of our rich, irrigated soil, but the dollars which he requires for his own business necessities are locked up beyond his reach in San Francisco vaults, and he has none of them to spare—nor has the local towns which depends upon his patronage for its prosperity any surplus of coin in this year when the fruits of the soil are begging for buyers. San Francisco will reap the direct benefits of the fair; she has the wealth, and will have to raise the money to inaugurate it. The rural districts will respond liberally with exhibits, and so far as Fresno county is concerned, that is all that need be expected.

The Republican has no objection to a proper criticism of the Fresno Fire Department. The department does not exist which may not at times be open to criticism, and when it is, criticism is beneficial. But the Expositor goes a little too far in the comparison which it attempts to make between the department as at present constituted and those which have preceded it. It is not possible to make a comparison between the work which has been done by the present department and that of the late Triangle. The Triangle department did not during its existence have a fire to contend with that could be compared to either that which destroyed the mill or the fire of Sunday morning. It was very fortunately only called upon to fight fires in small buildings, and what it might have accomplished in handling a fire like either of those mentioned can only be conjectured. Judging by lack of organization—pandemonium in fact—which existed at many of the fires to which the Triangle department was called, it was poorly equipped to fight anything like a serious conflagration. It was never called upon to meet such emergency, and hence an attempt to compare its work with that of the present department adversely to the latter is not only manifestly unfair, but is impossible. There is no basis for making the comparison. Considering the department as it now is, there is no doubt still room for improvement, and it is exactly the kind of department that will profit by experience and reach the highest standard of excellence. It is in the hands of competent, reliable men, many of whom are business men who have the interest of the city at heart and are giving their services solely because of their interest in the safety of the city. Such a department may not always be able to prevent damaging fires, for whole blocks of so-called fireproof buildings are consumed in cities which can bring the best of paid departments and every appliance known to modern fire aparatus to contend with the flames, but it can be depended upon to do good work on all occasions, and to make such improvements as experience may dictate.

If Governor Waite of Colorado is just bound to swim his broncho in rivers of blood, he might start the flowing tide by tapping the riotous current of bright red gore which is surging through his own veins. If the Governor sheds blood as freely as he does words he would supply enough for his own swimming match.

The anxiously expected message of President Cleveland has been submitted to congress and is for the time being the principal subject of public consideration, although there is not much in it for consideration. Stripped of the preliminary statement of the conditions requiring an extra session and of alleged arguments in favor of the gold standard, there is nothing in the message except a demand for the repeal of the Sherman act. The message attempts to make the purchase of silver responsible for the financial crisis, but it will hardly be claimed that the arguments submitted are strong or convincing. No reference whatever is made to any other legislation on the financial question, which naturally leads to the conclusion that none is anticipated or desired. Just enough is said upon the tariff question to keep alive the feeling of distrust and uncertainty which has already had so disastrous effect upon the business of the country. There is but little doubt that congress will comply with the demands of the message, and that the country will be given the opportunity of testing the merits of the Wall street financial idea with a little taste of free trade thrown in. The tone of the eastern press and the tenor of the comments by prominent politicians strengthens the opinion that silver is doomed.

This government is now rich enough and powerful enough to have a policy of its own. There has recently grown up here too much of a spirit of awe and veneration for the traditions and customs of the English government. This has always existed to some extent, but it seems to be growing, especially in those centers of population which are interested in the development of our markets for foreign goods. There appears to be a growing opinion that England should not only dictate our tariff policy, but that we are powerless to adopt a financial policy that does not conform to the ideas and wishes of that autocratic government. It is the rankest nonsense to say that foreign nations will not accept any kind of money which is backed by the faith and wealth of the United States, and still the argument that the gold standard is necessary because of our trade and financial relations with other countries and England in particular is constantly protruded into the argument. There seems to be a deliberate plan on foot to kill out every vestige of American independence and American policy and to create in its place a sort of second fiddle accompaniment to any tune which the greatest monarchy on earth sees fit to play. This shameful fact is becoming so apparent that it is not denied by many who would most gladly do so. The United States is today a country without a policy of its own which is not threatened with destruction.

The Southern Pacific Company has made a substantial reduction in eastern rates on raisins and dried fruits. The reduction amounts substantially to a half cent per pound in favor of the grower and shipper, and will be a godsend to the producers in this year of financial stringency and depressed markets. One feature of the reduction is that it applies only to fruit shipped in boxes, barrel or crates, leaving sacked goods at the old figure. What the intention of the railroad company may have been in not including sacked fruit in the reduction cannot be stated, but the fact that it has been done will work to the permanent benefit of the raisin and fruit growers of the state if adhered to. Among shippers the opinion has been growing for some time that the shipment in sacks of dried fruits, and especially of raisins, is a failure and destined if continued to work a great injury to the business. A great deal of the fruits arrives at its destination in badly damaged condition, and in most cases presents an very uninviting appearance to the buyer. The cost of packing loose raisins in 50 or 100 pound boxes will be but slightly in excess of sacking, and the better appearance and quality of fruit when placed before the consumer will more than repay the extra cost. This is one instance in which the interests of the growers and the railroad company are in accord, for the company will get a little more in freight charges for boxes than for sacks. The reduction as a whole has very materially brightened the prospects of the raisin and fruit growers of the state.

The San Francisco Call thus briefly states the purpose and importance of the proposed road from Stockton to Bakersfield: "There are many people in California who do not comprehend the scope and purpose of the proposed San Joaquin Valley railroad. Some seem to think that it is simply adding to the number of roads in the valley. But it is this and something more. It proposes to introduce the principle of competition into the transportation business in this state. A local article in Sunday's Call shows how much this is needed. Under the present system of things the people of the valley are compelled to pay the losses the Southern Pacific incurs through low rates between competing points. Merchandise is carried from Chicago to Stockton for 90 cents on the hundred pounds. But to carry it less than half way through the valley to Fresno, 65¾ cents is charged. From Chicago to Stockton the distance is more than 2000 miles, a large portion of the road over mountains, while from Stockton to Fresno the distance is 120 miles through a level country. The Southern Pacific charge is more than two-thirds as much over this 120-mile stretch as over the 2000 stretch from Chicago. It is not supposed that the Southern Pacific maliciously proposes to favor the trade of Eastern cities, but as there is a choice of routes from all Eastern points, a rate is made to get the traffic. The San Joaquin valley producer has to pay the loss on the long haul. The San Joaquin valley railroad will give the San Joaquin producers railroad rates based on the cost of service. The new road will not have to pay any any other route losses. It will, in a word, give the people of that valley the benefit of competition.

The committee of the British house of commons has just sanctioned a bill empowering the local board of a small English town to acquire fifty-one acres of land for the purpose of a sewage farm. The utilization of sewage is becoming more and more the custom in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Several profitable sewage farms have been in operation for years in England, and the sewage of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been used in fertilizing meadows for over a century. The Edinburgh system is very crude, but it answers the purpose well enough, and the yield of grass is enormous. Paris and Berlin both utilize their sewage, more or less, for farming purposes, and other cities are following the example. There is no reason why the utilization of sewage should not become general. The enormous waste of fertilizing material which goes on at present cannot continue for ages without serious detriment to the interests of humanity. Ancient history affords a conspicuous example of this fact in the experience of Northern Africa. That region was once the granary of imperial Rome. Now it is, and for ages has been, little better than a desert. The wealth of the land was poured into the Mediterranean through the sewers of Rome, until the land was utterly exhausted, and unable to yield harvests any longer. The same process is going on today in various parts of the world, including our own. The purchase of a sewer farm would be one of the most profitable investments which could be made by the city of Fresno. The disposal of the sewage could thereby be changed for an expense to a profit.

If the foreign goods and products which are consumed in this country were manufactured and produced at home there would be plenty of work for every hungry man and woman who is now asking in vain for the chance to labor. The old world must have our agricultural products, but this country is now capable of producing every necessary article for its own consumption. The United States is in a position to maintain a higher standard of wages and living than prevails in the old world, but it cannot do so with its ports thrown open without restriction to the products of those countries in which a low standard of wages and living prevails.

It is an open question if the man who writes a "history" glorifying a person of the Evans kind is not more criminal in fact than the subject of his inverncious scribbling.—Madera Mercury.

So far as this question applies to our gentle Brother Maxwell, historian, poet and reporter on the Expositor, it is not open to debate. Mr. Maxwell has so far deviated from the narrow paths of virtue as to write some verses for the Expositor which rhymed more or less, but he is the last man in the world who would be suspected of committing an actual crime. In fact he wouldn't do such a thing.

The Tulare Register is foremost the custom of exchanging stereotyped compliments on newspaper birthdays. The Register is right, as it often is. It is an unprofitable exchange of a worthless commodity. The public is quick enough to recognize the merits of a newspaper without persistent horn tooting. When a newspaper performs an unusual and important service to the community the fact deserves mention and commendation, but the mere fact of continued existence is a stale and unprofitable subject.

Chronicle: The Italian government is trying to stamp the phylloxera out of the vineyards in Northern Italy, but is meeting with an unexpected obstacle. The peasants of the vicinity, losing employment through the uprooting of the vines, have risen in rebellion, and it has been necessary to send troops to the scene of the disturbance. No people are so hard to contend with as the censely ignorant, for they cannot be reasoned with, nor have they any foresight or concern for the future.

Hi Rapelje has resigned his position as jailer in Fresno. No reason is given, but the natural inference is he has discovered that he is a "born actor."—Tulare Register.

No, Hiram has discovered nothing of the sort. He is too good a man for actual service when it comes to catching outlaws to go to playing at the business. Some of those Tulare officers ought to be in demand for the stage. They would be immense when it came to carrying off the dead and wounded.

The enterprising citizens of Hanford are conferring with capitalists who are looking for a location for a grape syrup factory. As a convenient shipping point and grape growing center Fresno should now have a large syrup factory in operation. It would have, too, if the proper amount of enterprise had been shown in laying its advantages before people who desire to engage in the business.

The Los Angeles people want it understood that their pork packery has not gone busted with the rest of the country. The fact is that it did not get caught in the drop. The six hogs were packed and shipped some time ago, and the mamma hog and offspring contracted for next year are still on the hands of the rancher.

The resolutions adopted by the silver convention as a rule were decidedly up to date, but it must be admitted that the clause denouncing congress for "striking silver from the place it has occupied since the days of Abraham and Pharaoh," sounds like an appeal to the mummies.—San Jose Mercury.

Well, isn't it an appeal to the stuffed prophet?

Fresno should prepare a lot of fine photographic views of her magnificent irrigation canals to send to the National Irrigation Congress, which convenes in Los Angeles on October. It will undoubtedly be the largest meeting of people interested in irrigation that has ever been held in the United States.

When the Southern Pacific Company finds it advisable to reduce its pay roll to the extent of $900,000 per year, with a probability of still further reductions, no further evidence of the stringency of the times is necessary—in fact, no more is wanted.

The politicians ought to take into consideration the state of the market when they come to consider the tariff on raisins and dried fruits.

Oakland is hard to please. She has decided that the powder mills must go at once, but in a less sudden manner than they have formerly.

The Brooklyn Times declares that the summer girl is less decollete than the winter girl. True enough, but not quite so transparent.

Speaker Crisp need not have thanked the house for electing him speaker. If he hadn't agreed to do exactly what Grover wants him to do he wouldn't have been elected. He is a part of the program.

That staunch Democratic journal, the Oakland Times, says: "The man or newspaper advocating the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law is an enemy to the people and a conspirator against the republic."

Sanger is to be congratulated on the erection there of a fruit packing house by the well known firm of Williams, Brown & Co. It will be a great convenience to the raisin and fruit growers of that locality.

The Examiner says there is nothing in the President's message to offend the friends of silver. Certainly not; the silver men ought to be very thankful that the President did not apply opprobrious epithets to them while ordering their execution.

George Vanderbilt now owns 50,000 acres of land near Ashville, N.C., and will establish there the most extensive game preserves in the United States. George ought to be able to preserve enough game on that amount of land to last during an ordinary lifetime.

Mr. McKinley may be re-elected governor of Ohio, but he will not have to pay McKinley prices for his inaugural clothes.—Examiner.

No, he will not. The stocks of closed down factories and bankrupt dealers will be on the market at very low prices about that time.

One of the dangers with which congress is threatened is an assault by a lobby of the Chinese six companies, armed with a million dollars or so, with which to secure the repeal of the Geary act. The proposition appears to involve an unnecessary waste of money. The Geary act is not hurting the six companies.

The proposition to call an extra session of the legislature in order to make an appropriation for the Midwinter Fair will for obvious reasons not receive the sanction of the Governor. The people would gladly bear some burdens in order to insure the success of the fair, but not an extra session of the legislature if they can avoid it.

The Firebaughs party now in jail who expresses his willingness to hang because he has enjoyed the satisfaction of having slain his enemy, will doubtless file a demurrer when he receives the information that he has killed the wrong man. Bereft of the joy of revenge the necessity of hanging will add to the pang of remorse that he failed to kill his enemy.

Referring to the fact that the present administration during the past month nullified the law requiring the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, the Sacramento Bee says: "There is a paramount duty which this congress owes to the nation, and that is the impeachment of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, for high treason in nullifying the sovereign laws of the country whose servant he is."

In Greece the opening of a canal is made a national holiday. When the San Joaquin canal is opened California can afford to take a holiday, too. The state needs the canal more than it does a competing railroad.—Oakland Tribune.

But will take the railroad first because it is easier to get. The canal is a grand enterprise, and will come in the course of time, but the country cannot afford to wait for competition. The railroad will have paid for itself many times before we get the canal.

There is said to have been a fire at Fresno the other night, but the reports of the loss are so conflicting that we may well doubt whether any such thing happened. One paper put the loss at a round million, another came down to $900,000, another made it $750,000; yet another put it at $115,000, and most modest of all, another still says the loss was only $90,000. If they keep on at this rate, it will surely turn out before long that there was no loss at all.—Kern County Californian.

Why or how such reports as were printed in the first dispatches regarding this fire were sent out, is incomprehensible. In several accounts the fire was magnified to several times its actual size, including the Hughes hotel and Hughes block. The fact is that the buildings destroyed covered less than a quarter of a block, and the loss does not exceed $100,000, as The Republican stated in its report.

On last Sunday a preacher in a Connecticut town concluded his sermon with the following statement: "I come to you this morning with an empty stomach. I have not had a mouthful to eat today, because I could not get it. For over a week I and my family have lived entirely on blackberries and bread. The reason my family is not here this morning is because they have no shoes to wear. I do not ask charity, but only that you pay me the salary that you agreed to that I may not starve." This man worked for only $300 a year, and didn't get that. If there is not a place of punishment for the people who failed to pay this pittance of wages, then the orthodox creed is a failure.

Stockton Mail: "The Mail yesterday stated in a headline over the President's message that the document would be received as glad tidings of great joy in Wall street. This is what a dispatch says of the matter:

"It fully met the expectations of the leading bankers and conservative Wall street houses, who have been most desirous that silver legislation should take the precedence of everything else, and that congress should adjourn as speedily as possible after repealing the Sherman silver law.

"This is the lending class, the moneyed class. The people of the great west and of the south are the borrowers and producers. Their interests in the pending question are antagonistic. The money lenders do not want the money of redemption increased in volume, for the more of it there is the lower the interest and the easier the terms. The less of it there is the greater its purchasing power and the richer they are. As they grow rich the other class grows poor. Hence the definition of a senator that the present is the final struggle of the money power for supremacy. The President is simply in the position which he has always occupied."

The gold bug is now the biggest bug on earth.

If the Fresno Board of Trade is dead it should be decently buried.

The President's message is enthusiastically indorsed by the British press. From their point of view it fills the bill exactly.

Speaking of pests, what this country needs right now is a parasite which will gnaw the vitals out of the North American gold bug.

The workingmen of the United States would appreciate ex-Secretary Whitney's solicitude for the "lower classes" more if he would advocate a policy that opened instead of closed the mills and mines on which they and theirs depend for livelihood.

California growers realize double the amount of sugar per acre from their beets of those engaged in the industry in any other state, and still the latter express satisfaction with their profits. This in itself shows the splendid possibilities of the industry in this state. Fresno should have a beet sugar factory.

Perhaps the railroad company didn't mean it that way, but we believe it has done a good thing for the producer in discriminating in favor of fruit packed in boxes or barrels. Fruit that is worth shipping to market at all is worth too much to be shipped in bags. In that shape it is bound to accumulate more or less dirt, and presents an unattractive if not an absolutely disgusting appearance.

A good many Democratic newspapers are now claiming that protection does not protect. If it does not, it is not a tax on the consumer, but is an unqualified boon to him inasmuch as the foreigner pays the tax and to that extent lightens the burden of government. If it does protect, sustain and expand home industry the advantages derived in labor for artisans and workingmen and a home market for home products, more than repays the cost of protection. In either case protection is a good thing. If it does not protect it compels the foreigner to pay the tax; if it does protect it is the industrial salvation of the country.

The Chronicle says that "the forthcoming report of the commissioner of internal revenue will show a large increase in the output of sugar made in the United States from beets. California is the premier state of the Union in the production of beet sugar, her output for the year being 43,000,000 pounds, made from 15,992 acres of sugar beets. Nebraska has produced 7,000,000 pounds of beet sugar from 4000 acres; Utah 6,000,000 pounds from 3500 acres, and Virginia 700,000 pounds from 400 acres. In view of the rapid growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States congress, no matter what its political complexion, will be bound to consider the situation carefully before doing away with the bounty on domestic sugar established by the McKinley act. Democratic newspapers and stump speakers may dilate upon the enormities of subsidies and the viciousness of singling out industries for special aid and assistance, but when congress comes to know of the increase in the amount of beet sugar in California, from 8,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 43,500,000 pounds in 1893, it will be likely to think twice before it strangles such an industry. Louisiana, of course, stands on the same platform with her cane sugar, and Kansas with her sorghum sugar; and inasmuch as the bounty on domestic sugar has not increased the price of sugar to the American consumer, there will be a very powerful argument presented in favor of the retention of the present bounty. If the sugar producing states will stand together and insist upon the maintenance of the existing law the bounty act will not be repealed, for there are many measures of great importance which these states can defeat if pushed to the wall. The best thing that can be done is to let the sugar sections of the McKinley bill alone, even if they do involve the payment of a subsidy to a special home industry."

IN MEMORIAM.

Ellsworth Burr Boust. Obiit., August 3, 1893.

"Hail! and farewell!" At midnight Rome's procession
Passed forth to funeral pyres. The torches glare
Revealed on pallid lips the stern expression
Dead warriors wear.

Their swords are rust. To dust their forms have molded
And—who acchieved the fight, or in it fell—
Their very names oblivion hath enfolded.
"Hail! and farewell!"

"Hail! and farewell!" Such is the frail condition
Of all our intercourse. We meet to part.
Joy perishes e'er the rapture of fruition.
Alas! my heart!

The flowers we gather wither in the grasping;—
On beauty's cheek no fadeless lillies dwell;—
The hand we clasp grows pulseless in the clasping.
"Hail! and farewell!"

"Hail! and farewell!" 'Tis thus each dream is ended;—
Hushed lips will give no answer back today.
He sleeps, at last, in Death's cold grasp extended,
As senseless clay.

Oh, earth! thy mold whence sprang these fragrant blossoms,
Seems naught but cheeks on which death's pallor fell,—
But dust of ruddy lips,—of manly, pulsing bosoms,
"Hail! and farewell."

"Hail! and farewell!" Oh, earth, rest lightly o'er him,
Whose senseless form was once of sense fulfraught:
Hushed are the mourning hearts that hither bore him
With grief distraught!

His dust is trusted to thy faithful keeping,
While grieving hearts within our bosoms swell,
Within this "low, green tent" we leave him sleeping.
"Hail! and farewell!" —Hath.

MARRIED.

WEAVER—OSBURN—At the residence of Rev. S. S. Patterson, who officiated, August 6, 1893, W. D. Weaver to May Osburn, both of this city.

DIED.

VUE—At Sequoia Mills, Fresno county, August 2, 1893, Alga Sarah Vue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Vue, aged 1 year.

HUGHES—Near Sanger, Fresno county, August 5, 1893, John E. Hughes, a native of Arkansas, aged 5? years.

BURNSIDE—In Fresno, August 6, 1893, of consumption, Elmer W. Burnside, aged 27 years, 11 months and 19 days.

HARRISON—On Fruit avenue, Central colony, Fresno county, August 10, 1893, Robert J. Harrison, a native of Nova Scotia, aged 51 years and 8 months.

CUTTEN—In Fresno, August 10, 1893, James R. Cutten, a native of Albert county, New Brunswick, Canada.

VINCENT TO HANG.

Yesterday's Supreme Court Decision

SETTLES M'NULTY AND VINCENT

At Least So Far as the Courts Are Concerned—The Governor Next.

San Francisco, August 9.—The supreme court has again affirmed the judgments of the lower court in the cases of murderers McNulty and Vincent.

McNulty has been twice sentenced to death, but each time escaped execution on a technicality. His attorney today contended that McNulty's execution would be illegal because he was tried and convicted under one law, and since then the legislature has modified the law, the principal change requiring all executions to take place at San Quentin.

The court decided the point immediately, declaring that no new question not already passed upon had been raised.

In the case of Vincent the case was ordered remanded to the superior court, the appeal to the United States supreme court having been dismissed.

SOLDIERS LYNCH A MINER.

Serious Trouble Anticipated in Tennessee Coal Mines.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 10.—Meager information comes from Coal Creek to the effect that a miner named Drummond was lynched at that place today by soldiers. He had been held under arrest, charged with being a leader of the mob which assassinated Private Laugherty Monday night. Drummond was hanged to a trestle.

A man named Elkins, who is suspected of complicity in the murder of Laugherty, will also probably be lynched. Affairs are assuming serious shape in the mining regions, and more trouble is expected. Today 1000 miners went out on strike, and work is at a standstill in all the mines except those of the Knoxville Iron Company, which works convicts. The cause of the strike is a reduction of 20 per cent in wages for coal digging.

The Rev. Reams.

Port Townsend, August 10.—M. M. Murphy, formerly private secretary to Governor Semple of Washington, who resides at Victoria, says that Rev. A. R. Reams, who was recently arrested at Victoria on a charge of abducting Lucy Rucker of Merced, Cal., rode with him in a buggy from Victoria to Saanich. At the latter place Reams purchased a large supply of cooked provisions and employed Indians to take him across the straits to the San Juan islands. Reams had changed his personal appearance as much as possible, and expected considerable money after reaching the American side among the lower sound islands. It is an easy matter for him to now work his way out of the country.

Opposing Counsel Resort to Guns

Lynchburg, Va., August 10.—News reached here of a fight between General James A. Walker and J. O. Wysor, opposing counsels in a lawsuit at Polaski City yesterday. The trouble began when Walker claimed that Wysor appealed to the passion and prejudices of the jury. The lie and several blows passed when Walker stabbed Wysor in the shoulder and cut his cheek badly. Wysor secured a gun and tried to find Walker in his hotel to shoot him. Both were arrested and placed under $5000 bonds. Wysor was not seriously hurt. He was the presidential elector in the last election and is a young man. Walker is an ex-lieutenant governor.

Ohio Democrats.

Cincinnati, August 10.—At the Democratic state convention, held today, the adopted platform approves the platform of the last national convention, especially the tariff and currency planks, and attributes the present financial depression to Republican legislation such as the McKinley law, the Sherman act and extravagance of the Republican administration. Faith was expressed in President Cleveland's ability to secure good government. Lawrence Neal, a free silver man, was nominated for governor on the first ballot.

A Bank Cashier's Predicament.

Sacramento, August 10.—The Evening Bee publishes a story to the effect that Fred Grotefend, cashier of the Bank of Shasta County, at Redding, took $50,000 of the bank's funds, and besides losing his position was forced to deed all his property to the bank. He is also accused of making away with his father's estate, valued at $70,000, and numerous large sums of money intrusted to his care. Grotefend attempted to suicide last week, but was unsuccessful. He is now in San Francisco.

Are Being Provided For.

Washington, August 10.—Senator Kenna of West Virginia died poor, leaving a large family unprovided for. Colonel Bright, sergeant-at-arms, has appointed Arthur Kenna one of his pages. Mrs. Kenna received the appointment as postmistress at her home at Charleston, W. Va., and as the receipts of the office have since increased so as to bring it within the presidential class, her name will undoubtedly receive immediate confirmation by the senate when sent in.

The Fatal Folding Bed.

New York, August 10.—Mrs. Edward Gorman of 62 Bank street was burned to death today cleaning a folding bed with a mixture of kerosene and carbolic acid. In her hand she carried a lighted lamp. Suddenly the bed closed, breaking the lamp and scattering the burning oil all over Mrs. Gorman and pinning her partly inside the bed, which held her with a vise-like grip. She leaves a husband and five children.

A Bicycle Record Broken.

Chicago, August 10.—One world's record was broken at the League of American Wheelmen tournament today, the mile competition tandem record being lowered from 2.26 to 2.20 2-5, by A. D. Crooks and M. Dirnberger of Buffalo, who defeated F. Waller and L. N. Munger of Chicago. Zimmerman had no trouble in winning the two races in which he entered.

Cholera Increasing.

Washington, August 10.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service today received a cable from Assistant Surgeon Young at Naples, stating that the cholera there remained about the same, but was increasing in villages along the Italian coast.

Destitute Boomers.

Guthrie, O. T., August 10.—A government courier has just returned from a trip along the Kansas line of the Cherokee strip, and reports great destitution and suffering among the people. Many are suffering from want of food, and live stock is dying. They have burned all the grass. Hay is held at enormous prices, and the soldiers prevent people from pasturing their stock.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE

The Old Meade Packing House Destroyed.

LOSS ABOUT TEN THOUSAND

Attempt to Burn the Griffin & Skelley Company's Packing House. Firemen Injured.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a switchman employed on the Southern Pacific railroad saw a fire starting in a pile of boxes, trays, etc., against the old Meade packing house on the south corner of Mono and G.

He discharged his revolver to give the alarm and saw a man throw a heavy box upon the fire. A few moments later the flames caught the roof of the building and the blaze lighted up the sky.

An alarm was promptly turned in from box 21, and no time was lost in getting the hose laid and the water turned on. The building being a large, one-story wooden structure was very soon enveloped in flames, making a very hot fire which caused Barnum's building and the large wooden building occupied as Burleigh's warehouse and as W. R. Strong Company's fruit and raisin packing establishment, and another wooden building on the north corner of Mono and G streets to smoke.

The Meade packing house was in an isolated situation. It was doomed to destruction, and the firemen concentrated their efforts in preventing the flames from sweeping away the packing houses and warehouses in that neighborhood.

No. 1's stream was kept playing upon the roof and sides of the Barnum building and alternately on the hay and feed warehouse on the north corner.

No. 2's stream was playing on the shake roof and awning of Burleigh's warehouse. Here the heat was so intense that a part of the awning burst into a blaze, but was extinguished by the chemical and No. 2.

After the heat on the Meade building had been reduced sufficiently both streams were turned on the blazing ruins and all danger of a spread of the fire was at an end.

The building was owned by George W. Meade & Co., whose loss will be in the neighborhood of $8000. The building was occupied by Thacker Brothers, packers of green fruit, and Culver & Boles, grape packers. Their losses in trays and fruit could not be learned.

One of the Thacker Brothers bought at sheriff's sale a day or two ago a lot of boxes in "the shook" and stored them in the Meade house. He paid Under Sheriff Berry $250 yesterday for the stuff. It all went up in last night's fire and was not insured.

A portion of the awning of the Burleigh warehouse, on which five firemen were standing, gave away, letting them drop to the ground and seriously injuring two of them -Willard Cochrane, secretary of hook and ladder company No., and Chris Robrizer of No. 2 hose.

Cochrane was struck on the side by a falling scantling or the hose nozzle; it was not known which. He was attended by W. T. Maupin.

Mr. Robrizer received similar injuries. Both men will be able to be about in two or three days.

There can be hardly any doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin. Policeman Woods states that the man whom the switchman saw throwing a big sweat box on the pile of burning trays did so for the purpose of crushing or smothering the blaze, and that he afterwards worked hard carrying buckets of water to throw on the fire.

A few minutes before this fire took place Mr. Madary of Madary's planing mills was driving with his wife in a buggy by the Griffin & Skelley Company's packing house, when he saw two men strike a match and set fire to a pile of trays lying against the wall. Mr. Madary shouted at them and the fire bugs ran away. Mr. Madary drove up to the door of the packing house and gave the alarm. The fire was extinguished by the inmates of the building.

Just about the time that the Meade packing house fire started a gang of more than a dozen rough looking tramps came along the railroad track whooping and yelling and took possession of a flat car from which they viewed the fire.

The police should make a general cleaning up of all tramps and suspicious characters loitering around the packing houses and in the alleys.

The loss of the Meade building was regretable. Only white labor was employed there.

A Small Fire.

At 11.15 o'clock yesterday forenoon two small buildings belonging to the Kutner-Goldstein Company, on the corner of Merced and I streets, were discovered on fire.

The buildings stood close together and the fire was between them and on the roofs. The flames were hard to get at on this account.

The loss was about $350, covered by insurance. The fire started from a charcoal pot used by a tailor.

JOHN CURETON'S VIEWS.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

He Travels From Wyoming to the World's Fair and Back to Fresno.

John Cureton, who visited Chicago from Montana, arrived here yesterday on a visit to his father, W. H. Cureton of this city.

He has many curious things to tell of the wonderful fair, and tells them in his own way. He says it takes a walk of twenty-five miles to do the Manufacturers building, which covers a thirty-acre lot, and is the largest building in the world.

One of the noticeable features of the fair is the sociability of the people. All are ready to give and take information.

California has without doubt the finest exhibit of any state building. Everybody says so that has been through it. Miss Nellie Boyd and Messrs. Wilson and Collier are at their posts dispensing answers to queries with a fortitude that is amazing.

Of all the mixtures of humanity the Midway Plaisance takes the prize. Here is a long dude and a Fiji Islander walking side by side. There is a moon-struck old gentleman who imagines that he is right in the heart of the Orient, while he is riding on a houdah, or a litter, packed on the heads of four stalwart blacks. The principal dress of those off-color gentlemen is a common twine string, with a few ostrich feathers tied to it kind of neglige.

The Ferris wheel is the main attraction of the Midway. This whirls you up into the air 264 feet and will seat about 800 people.

May Be Deported.

San Antonio, Tex., August 10.—Eight Chinamen were arrested here yesterday on a charge of not complying with the Geary registration law. An attempt will be made to have them immediately deported.

FRANK GOINS FORGIVEN.

He Played the Sympathy Dodge on the Recorder.

Frank Goins, a colored lad only 10 years old, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Louis Redwine, also colored. Mr. Redwine alleged that his peace of mind had been rudely broken into by the Goins boy, wherefore he prayed that the recorder might sock it to Goins in the shape of six months imprisonment or something like that.

When little Frank appeared before the recorder he melted and oozed out of his eyes, and the recorder had pity on him and dismissed him with some fatherly advice.

It turns out on inquiry that Frank is not only an expert in hydraulicking himself out of scrapes, but is a veritable little tough who needs a wholesome drubbing.

Reliable persons in the neighborhood state that he is accustomed to try to rob children smaller than himself, and in several instances has waylaid and beat little fellows out of pure deviltry. On more than one occasion citizens have had to protect other children from his assaults.

On the next appearance if the recorder will donate him about a dozen good stripes with a blacksnake he will find it far more beneficial than advice with Frank.

An American Policy Wanted.

Editor Republican.—President Cleveland's message is before the people, and as expected, demands the repeal of the Sherman act, with no provisions as a substitute to guarantee commerce against the manipulators of money who can exact their own terms, if we move at all, and hold us in entire control by having the power to at any time suspend the business of the country.

We must sit down and join all the powers of earth in waiting for the Rothschilds of London to say just how far we may move, and how much tribute we shall pay them.

Is it not time for an American policy and relief from the incubus. We have written glory on our pages by our uncompromising devotion to the right in the past, and we certainly now should not falter and give up the battle when our strength is greatest. American.

WAS SHE POISONED?

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. A. S. BRADWAY.

A Sensational Story Concerning Her Death and Chloe's Latest Admiration.

Chloe Bradway has achieved such monumental notoriety for nastiness that everyone would be glad if she were never heard of again.

However the public, it appears, must be afflicted periodically with the aroma of her performances.

She was a source of great trouble to her father, who found relief in death some months ago. Her mother, a stout, healthy woman, seemed calculated to endure much; at any rate she had to.

Of Chloe's trip to the Beulah Rescue home near Oakland and her sensational return to Sanger the public were duly informed, and for a time she did not fill the public eye.

A few days ago Mrs. Bradway died suddenly after drinking a glass of water which, according to report, was given her by Chloe's latest adorer, named Couzine, a half hour before her death.

No inquest has been reported, and but little attention paid to the matter until Couzine left for the headwaters of Fancher creek and Chloe—she went with him. Of course she went in her usual unconventional way, and then people in the neighborhood began to talk.

It was remembered that about the last of May Geo. L. Withers, the 11-year-old boy since sent to Whittier reform school, attempted to poison his stepfather up on Fancher creek by putting strychnine in a pot of rice. He testified at the examination that he was partly induced to take the step by the threats of Indians.

He also testified that young Couzine advised and persuaded him to put strychnine in his stepfather's food and influenced thereby he made the unsuccessful attempt.

Little faith was put in the boy's story, but in the light of recent events some people believe there was some truth in the boy's story, and further that there is reason for the coroner to investigate the case and determine the cause of her death. The matter, it is said, has been brought to his attention and an investigation may follow.

THE CHOLERA.

No Danger if Drinking Water is Pure.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, health commissioner of the City of New York, will say in the forthcoming issue of the American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record:

It is to be regretted that some of the newspapers resort to sensational head lines, and thus unnecessarily alarm the public in connection with contagious or infectious diseases. While much good is accomplished through leading the people to observe the laws of sanitation in their own persons, there is also much harm done through unreasoning fear and nervous dread which is caused by these sensational methods. The mere fact that the Karamania was detained at quarantine yesterday should not be a source of great alarm, for never in the history of this country has its sanitary condition been so good.

Cholera has been generally prevalent in the interior of Russia and in Asia since last year, and has been known to be epidemic in the south of France since March of this year. Its existence in Naples has recently come to life though it has not yet become epidemic there.

The north of Europe has been free of cholera since April, when some cases occurred in Dauricnt, one of the northern provinces of France. I have said that the sanitary condition of the United States in general is excellent, and this is more especially true of the large cities. Since the great source of infection is the water used for drinking, it is around this that the most stringent safeguards should be thrown.

This has been fully recognized in the larger cities, and thanks to the energetic work of the various Boards of Health, there is little or no cause to fear as to impure water. Sojourners at summer resorts, however, should exercise particular caution, as the water used at these temporary places of residence is frequently contaminated, not at present with cholera germs, but with other germs of diseases which may weaken the system so as to afford a lodging place for cholera germs should these be introduced later.

That the health authorities of this city are able to combat the disease, even should it reach this country, a contingency which I scarcely class among the possibilities, was amply demonstrated in the way that the few cases were handled which appeared here last year, and, further, it may be said that the sanitary condition of this city now is better than it was then.

There are just three points to bear in mind: First—That cholera can only be taken into the body by means of food or drink; Second—That even if taken into a healthy stomach cholera germs are harmless, as the acid gastric juice at once kills and digests them; Third—That they are certainly killed when submitted to the boiling temperature.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR

San Francisco Wants Everything in Sight.

FRESNO IS ASKED FOR $10.000

The County Commissioners State That Fresno Will Furnish an Exhibit but no Coin.

The county commissioners of the Midwinter Exposition, Messrs. S. W. Marshall, W. S. Badger and D. J. Fowler attended the general meeting convened at San Francisco on Saturday last.

They went down for the purpose of being instructed with regard to the program of the board of control, and incidentally to learn something of the amount of space to be set apart for Fresno and the nature and quantity of the exhibit expected, and to get in touch with the management generally.

They decided also to make the purchase, while there, of the glass jars for preserving fruit, for which purpose the Board of Supervisors had set apart $250 recently, and to make such other arrangements as would be necessary to enable them to take up their work intelligently and successfully.

When the commissioners assembled, however, they found the time devoted to discussing the matter of raising money to erect the buildings for the fair. It was there stated that the committee desired to raise $110,000 from the country for that purpose and that San Francisco would do the rest.

The Fresno commission informed the meeting that this county would tax itself to present a fine exhibit and maintain it, but beyond that it was useless to call on Fresno for money aid. The bankers and moneyed men of San Francisco had not as usual come to the aid of the producers of this county with money to handle their crops, and consequently the people had no means from which to contribute.

They stated the matter fully to the meeting so that there could be no misunderstanding about the situation, that while Fresno county was willing and anxious to do all its power to secure the success of the exposition, that the people of San Francisco who were to reap immediate benefits must defray the cost of the buildings therefor.

Yesterday they received the following telegram, which somewhat surprised them:

San Francisco, August 7.

"S. W. Marshall, W. S. Badger or D. T. Fowler, Fresno, Cal.

"In accordance with the action of the convention of county commissioners held last Saturday in this city to fix the amount each county would be expected to raise towards the fund for the Midwinter Exposition, your apportionment is $10,000, and you are respectfully requested to proceed at once to make arrangements to accomplish the same.

"M. H. de Young,

"President of the Executive Com."

Commissioners Badger and Marshall, in the absence of Commissioner Fowler, drafted the following letter, which was submitted to the board of supervisors, who approved it as an exact statement of the situation here, and directed the commissioners to forward the same to Mr. De Young, which they did.

"Fresno, August 8.

"M. H. de Young, Esq., Director General Midwinter International Exposition, Mills building, San Francisco:

"Dear Sir—Your telegram of yesterday to hand and contents noted.

"In reply will say we have interviewed a number of citizens of this county, who usually contribute liberally toward all matters of public interest, in relation to contributing to the general fund for the Midwinter Exposition, and without a single exception we find that they will not donate a dollar to the general fund.

"They say that San Francisco will receive the direct and immediate benefit from the fair and that all the money spent by exhibitors, visitors, etc., will go to that place, and not to the interior counties, and the unanimous opinion here is, that under these circumstances, if the interior counties supply good exhibits of the products and resources of the state your city certainly should supply space, etc., for the exhibition of the same.

"They say that the producers, being unable to realize anything or borrow any money upon their products, (the San Francisco banks and moneyed men, who usually supply the necessary money for the handling of crops, this year declining to do so,) are unable to meet their obligations to the merchants, etc., hence money is very scarce, and, although they might contribute in a limited degree toward a county exhibit at the exhibition provided San Francisco supplies space for the same, they will not do more.

"After much consideration and consultation with others, the undersigned commissioners of Fresno county (Mr. Fowler being absent from the county) have arrived at the conclusion that, owing to the present feeling and financial condition, it will be very difficult to raise funds sufficient for our county exhibit, to say nothing of funds for your committee.

"We do not desire to proceed with our exhibit in any half way manner, and if we cannot put a Fresno county exhibit at your fair commensurate with our resources we will not feel justified in putting any there at all, and we will be unable to do this if your committee persists in its demands.

Please answer without unnecessary delay in order that we may be advised in the premises.

"Address communications to W. S. Badger, Fresno.

"S. W. Marshall,

"W. S. Badger,

"Commissioners Fresno county."

53D CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION

Both Houses Adjourn After Short Sessions.

Washington, August 10.—The house adjourned until tomorrow by yeas 175, nays 137.

A committee on rules was appointed, as follows: Crisp, Cotchings, Outhwait, Reed, Burrows—three Democrats and two Republicans.

The senate, after a twenty minute session, adjourned until Monday.

Rising Prospects.

New York, August 10.—The general market is strong and higher. The market is beginning to feel the good effects of the heavy arrival of gold and the increase in the national bank circulation. Tennessee coal and iron was a marked exception and fell 1½ to 1¾.

A Lucky Catch.

New York, August 10.—A special to the World from Atlanta says: It is reported here that Secretary Herbert and Miss Sallie Brown, youngest daughter of ex-Senator J. E. Brown, are engaged to be married. Miss Brown is a literary woman. Her father is worth $10,000,000.

Dixon and Smith Will Fight.

New York, August 10. — Tom O'Rourke as Dixon's representative tonight signed the Coney Island Athletic Club's articles for a match on September 25th with Solly Smith. The purse is $10,000, of which one-tenth goes to the loser.

HE WINKS THE OTHER EYE

A Remarkable Story About a Former Fresnoan.

The following remarkable story, telegraphed from Battle Creek, Mich., on August 5th, is so remarkable as to challenge belief. Perhaps some citizen may be able to furnish the facts concerning the case:

John Bahler of this city tells a wonderful story. Thirty-three years ago, he says, he became totally blind. In the school for the blind at Janesville, Wis., one eyeball was removed, and a year later the other was taken out by Dr. Ryder of Rochester, N. Y. In each case the end of the optic nerve was left as a stub. Bahler wore glass eyes for ten years, and then smoked glasses. A year ago last April at his home in Fresno, Cal., he suddenly saw a light.

Upon examination it was found that new eyeballs were growing on the end of the optic nerves. Physicians in Fresno examined his eyes and said it was the most curious thing they had ever heard of. Since that night Bahler's eyesight has been gradually improving, and now he can tell such colors as white, yellow and red. Bahler is a devout Adventist, and believes that his cure is a direct answer to his prayers and his faith.

THE CROPS

As Seen Through the Glasses of the Weather Bureau.

Central California Crop Bulletin No. 18, for the week ending Monday, August 7, 1893:

The temperature for the week has been above the normal, averaging three degrees a day, with a maximum of 109 and a minimum of 63. The humidity has been slightly in excess, and a decrease in wind velocities. The weather has been most beneficial for ripening grapes, and picking will begin about the 20th. The raisin district has the heaviest crop on record, although in some sections the grape is small and seedless and in others has run much to second crop. With good curing weather the output of raisins will be the largest known, although short on clusters for fancy brands. Very little sunburn has been reported, notwithstanding the long hot spell of fifteen days duration.

John R. Williams, Observer.

AMUSING THE OWLS.

FRESNO BLOODS IN SEARCH OF GAME PIE.

How the Open Season on Doves Was Celebrated Last Sunday.

Young Mr. Willis Pike of this municipal corporation of the fifth class is not reposing sweetly, as is his wont, on his recent crop of personal achievements as a sportsman.

In fact he consented to accompany Teamster Nick Kittle out to the Gray ranch, near Fairview, last Sunday, along with a pan of doughnuts of exceeding toughness consisting of Frank Shepherd, Roxy Bennett and Lee Gray, on a dove shooting expedition.

Now Mr. Pike's susceptible bosom is not spangled with badges won at wing shot contests, and while he can discharge a shotgun with amazing rapidity, there are those who insist that he could not hit a flock of barns.

However, there is not a spared monument of amazing mercy in the valley that can excel him in the ardency of his desire for slaughter, and no sooner did he see a dove sitting on a wayside fence than he began a grand sneak to get in range and then turned loose the dogs of war, so to speak.

The dove flew off a few yards, lit on the ground and bowed politely, at the same time beaming on him with a pair of large blonde eyes about the size of an alley-taw, and Mr. Pike let the artillery belch again.

Whereupon the dove walked down into a squirrel hole, politely bowing at regular intervals, and Mr. Pike returned to the party with a glib story of how he killed a dove, but couldn't find it. Out at the ranch a hired man took him out behind the barn and explained to him the nature and habits of doves as compared with bowing owls, and since then the mere mention of game pie is sufficient to exalt the temperature in his vicinity.

INCONSISTENCY.

A Glaring One for Which the Republican Apologizes.

Hu Maxwell, a person who is engaged in writing a "history" of one Chris Evans, is declared by The Republican to be "the last man who would be suspected of committing an actual crime." In the same paragraph The Republican admits that Hu Maxwell has been known "to write verses for the Expositor which rhymed more or less." The glaring inconsistency of the two statements glares glaringly.—Madera Mercury.

PATERNALISM.

GOVERNMENTAL OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS, ETC.

A Reply to an Expositor Statement Regarding the Same.

Editor Republican.—It seems that whenever the Expositor speaks upon national affairs it always gets wrong side up. In speaking of the governmental ownership of railroads yesterday it said:

"The scheme is wild and woolly. Government ownership of railroads is not desirable, no more than would be the government ownership of farms, printing offices, banks, stores," etc.

The Expositor does not as yet know that the government already in many cases owns and operates printing offices, stores, farms, and even banks, with very satisfactory results. It evidently does not know that the government now is and has been for a long time the owner and operator of postoffices, public schools, libraries, highways, the weather bureau, the agricultural bureau, navy yards with all their machine shops, the signal service, the national printing office, the mints, the ordinance department, the liquor trade (in South Carolina), bonded warehouses, and probably some others that do not occur to me now.

In using the word "wild" the Expositor no doubt had in its mind's eye the Democratic "wildcat" banks which the Democratic party is again trying to saddle upon an already over-burdened people. The word "woolly" was undoubtedly suggested by the Expositor's admiration for the short, thick and crispy heads of Crisp and Cleveland, the bottle bearers of the Wall street gold bugs, who are now industriously engaged in pulling the wool over the eyes of the people, telling them that it is wild and woolly for the people to run the banks in their own interest, but that it is all right and works like a charm when the gold bugs have their fingers in the pie.

Jefferson Jackson.

The work of removing the rubbish of of the Masonic temple began yesterday, which resulted in unearthing a number of Masonic jewels, swords and other relics of the fire.

IN COLD BLOOD.

Tom Williams Deliberately Murdered an Italian.

HE SHOT FROM AN AMBUSH

All On Account of a Grudge of Eighteen Months' Standing. The Prisoner Defiant.

Deputy Sheriff Jacob Gardener and Mr. Wheeler of Merced arrived on this morning's south bound express, having in custody Thomas Williams, who killed an Italian near the Dos Palos ranch yesterday morning.

The Italian was known by the sobriquet of Sullivan.

According to all accounts the killing was done premeditatedly and in cold blood. Williams had been working for several years on the Santa Rita ranch as a fence rider, that is a man who rides along the lines of fences, repairs breaks, skins the carcasses of dead cattle that he may find, and carries a Winchester repeating rifle for the purpose of killing coyotes.

Eighteen months ago Williams and the Italian had a fight regarding the ownership of a curry comb and the Italian gave him a severe beating.

Since that time Williams has been awaiting an opportunity of getting revenge on the Italian by killing him. The opportunity came yesterday and was seized by the murderer.

Williams was repairing a bridge yesterday morning when he saw the Italian walking down the road towards him. He squatted behind the bridge until the Italian came within forty yards of him. Then he drew a bead on the Italian with the Winchester and sent a bullet into his heart, killing him instantly.

Williams made no attempt to escape, and seemed to glory in the deed. Coming down on the train he told Deputy Sheriff Gardener that he was willing to face the music and that if he was to swing for killing the Italian he would die game.

He is an inveterate stutterer and stuttered so much more than usual this morning that it was impossible to get an intelligible statement from him.

JESSIE BANNING.

She Failed to Appear for Trial Yesterday.

A panel of talesmen sat in Recorder Clark's court yesterday afternoon ready to answer questions as to their qualifications to try a colored woman named Jessie Banning on a charge of vagrancy, the aforesaid Jessie having been a lodger in Mrs. Ida Tilton's lodging house.

About a score of witnesses were also in attendance, but the dusky maid did not appear.

Some one said that Jessie had left for Sanger on the day before, and expected to have got back yesterday morning. Miss Banning was out on her own recognizance, and there were no bonds to be forfeited for her non-appearance.

A bench warrant was issued for her arrest, and the talesmen and witnesses were discharged. The case of Mrs. Ida Tilton, charged with keeping a disreputable house, will come before Justice of the Peace Crichton at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WILLIAMS' MISTAKE.

THE MAN HE MURDERED WAS AN ENTIRE STRANGER.

The Murder Declared to be a Deliberate and Cold Blooded Affair.

Coroner Stephens returned from Dos Palos last night after a long drive across the country to hold an inquest on the body of the Italian killed by Tom Williams.

It appears that Sullivan, who had been hauling grain, was taken off and Giocondo Nieri substituted as driver in order to prevent a collision between Sullivan and Williams on account of an old grudge.

Williams was repairing a bridge on the road between Santa Rita and Dos Palos, and owing to a similarity of dress and size mistook Nieri for Sullivan. He had with him a Winchester with which to shoot coyotes, etc., while fence riding.

Owing to the defective bridge teams had to drive around through a slough that placed the wagons lower than the bridge. John Fajuiotti, who drove the leading wagon, says that when Nieri was from 100 to 150 yards from Williams the latter raised from the side of the bridge and fired at him. He fired again and Nieri fell down off the seat on the load. He started to go to Nieri's assistance, but Williams pointed the gun at him and whipped up and the other team followed.

Nieri lived but a short time and never spoke. The ball struck him about the middle of the left collar bone and went downward somewhat, coming out on the right shoulder blade. The coroner's verdict was in accordance with these facts.

Nieri was a native of Italy, aged 24, and was not acquainted with Williams, who is a Cornishman about 30 years of age. Besides the natural prodivity of a Cousin Jack to get into a row he is a horrible stutterer, which tends to intensify his cross grained disposition.

After the murder he went to Dos Palos and told that he had shot Sullivan, and when asked if he had killed him said that he thought he had. He said he was going to Merced to surrender to the sheriff, but a deputy sheriff at Dos Palos arrested him. He still thinks that it was Sullivan that he shot on Tuesday.

Becoming Desperate.

Frankfort, Ky., August 10.—The convicts made another daring attempt to blow up the penitentiary with nitro glycerine last night, but were foiled by the timely discovery of Warden Norman. The principals were the Reeves brothers and a man named Millard, all serving terms of ten years each. From the quantity of dynamite and nitro glycerine found, they evidently intended to make a death struggle for liberty after blowing up the prison walls.

Murdered His Mistress.

Chicago, August 10.—Mrs. Nannie Webb, living in a flat in East Chicago avenue was murdered tonight by Hugh Havens, and notwithstanding his statement that the woman suicided, he was arrested. She and Haven had been living together for over a year.

Mataafa Has Departed.

Auckland, N. Z., August 10.—The latest advices from Apia, Samoa, are that as a result of the conference between foreign consuls and captains of foreign war ships, Mataafa was deported to the Union islands aboard the German man-of-war Sperber.

A. N. Grady has resigned his position as night watchman.

MIKE FLYNN'S GAIT.

He Made It Very Lively for the Police.

Yesterday afternoon Mike Flynn indulged in an overdose of steam beer and then assembled a crowd at the Temple Bar building to discuss free silver, free nickel, free copper and a free country.

Officer Herrington tried to adjust a patent damper to Mike's throat in order to shut off the draft, but Mike blowed the damper out and issued his declaration of independence and proclaimed it in full, unflinching tones.

In addition to all this he called the officer "uncle," which proved more than human nature could stand, and he was handcuffed and trundled off to jail. But Mike made the police earn a whole day's salary in moving him a distance of two blocks.

When those legal derricks hoisted Mike and his keel into the cooler Mike yelled: "Put me name down Mike Flynn and a good man," and then he yelled the war cry of Bryan Boru, and all the prisoners stood up and welcomed him with the Kangaroo chorus. He was at once introduced to the judge of the Kangaroo court, who presented him with a cutty pipe, and Mike began tracing his family history for the benefit of the assemblage, notwithstanding his audience was small and not very select.

Six Arrests for Vagrancy.

Joseph Trangler, William Wilson, John Stewart, George Sherman, Fred Prescott and Frank Swan, were arrested yesterday on charges of vagrancy on complaints issued out of Justice Austin's court. They will be arraigned today, and if they demand jury trials they will be obliged to wait for about three weeks, Justice Austin's calendar being full up to that date.

Miles Is Not In It.

The Expositor says that Miles Wallace is now assistant district attorney of Madera county. The information will be news to Mr. Wallace. But perhaps the Expositor thinks that it has the power of making appointments here, as it used to think it had the right to make appointments in Fresno county.—Madera Mercury.

MONEY.

AS DEFINED BY COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

The Stamp Makes the Money—Coin Should Have No Intrinsic Value.

Editor Republican.—It is conceded that the metallic money basis is too small for the present business of the nation; that such money leaves the amount of coinage wholly to be determined by the holders of precious metals, and that contraction and expansion are thereby under private control.

This should be enough to prove that rates of interest and price of products must remain subject to the caprice of the private money power until such a system is effectually checked. Nor is this power of the control of private persons over the currency weakened or the condition of the people improved by the supplement or addition of a paper currency issued and controlled by private banks, state or national, as has been abundantly proved by results in the United States.

Congress has power to coin money and to regulate its value. Money is a medium used to effect exchanges; that it need not have intrinsic value is settled by the highest authorities as well as by reason. Judge Tiffany, in his constitutional law, says: "There is legally no such thing as gold and silver money. Money is the sovereign authority impressed on that which is capable of receiving and retaining the impression. That upon which the stamp is placed is called coin. The coin may be metal, parchment or paper. The value is the stamp and not in the metal or material."

Professor Browning Price says: "Money is a tool of exchange and nothing more. It transfers property conveniently from one party to another, as a wagon hauls goods from one place to another."

Henri Caruschi says: "Money is a value created by law. Its basis in legal and not material. It is perhaps not easy to convince one that the value of metallic money is created by law. It is, however, a fact."

Aristotle said: "Money exists not by nature, but by law."

Appleton's Cyclopedia says: "An article is determined to be money by reason of the performance by it of certain functions without regard to its form or substance."

The North British Review says: "Metallic money, while acting as coin, is identical with paper money in respect to its being destitute of intrinsic value."

The supreme court of Iowa says: "The gold dollar is not a commodity having an intrinsic value, and every dollar has the same value without regard to the material. The gold dollar has not intrinsic value."

Rees' Encyclopedia says: "The intrinsic value idea of money was the idea in the days of crude barbarism. The simplest and most perfect form of money is that which represents nothing but tranferable debt, such as paper. It is only when states have reached a high degree of civilization that they adopt this perfect form of money."

Victor Bonnet says: "Treasury notes secured by the pledge of the faith and credit of the government, with or without interest, make better currency than gold and silver."

Benjamin Franklin said: "Gold and silver are not intrinsically of equal value with iron. No methods have been hitherto formed to establish a medium of trade equal in all advantages to its bills of credit made a legal tender."

John Stuart Mills declared the same doctrine, that governments could make their paper money good legal tender.

I will close this one by giving a quotation from a speech by James G. Blaine at Skowhagen in 1864. Taking a greenback out of his pocket and holding it up to the audience, Mr. Blaine asked: "What is this? A dollar. And it is a good dollar—good for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the sailor, everybody. What makes it a good dollar? Because every dollar's worth of property in the United States is behind it, and the life's blood of every true and loyal American citizen is behind it. And that makes it a good dollar. And I ask: Where is the man (will he arise and shine) who will refuse to accept such a dollar as that, as payment for labor or for any commodity he offers for sale."

Who will deny this, that "this dollar of our daddies" is better than the gold bug dollar? Then why not issue enough of them to do the people's business "on cash basis?" Why any longer remain slaves to the money power and permit gold bugs and silver bulls to sting and gore to death the whole people when we may have such an effective preventive and remedy in our own hands as this, to wit: The national legal tender paper currency to be issued by the government? An Old Citizen.

A Big Blaze.

Terre Haute, August 10.—The Terre Haute car works, covering several acres, was burned tonight. Total figures of the loss are not obtainable. The company carried $150,000 insurance.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION

Resignation of Teachers Accepted Last Night.

NO VACANCIES YET FILLED

Applications Received and Filed—Bills Allowed—Considering a New System of Ventilation.

The City Board of Education held a a regular meeting in the city hall last night; present—Church, Cummings, Vincent and Hadsell; absent, Eden.

The matter of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Fernald was laid over. It was thought that classes in the K street school could be consolidated, so as to dispense with the necessity of electing a teacher to fill the vacancy.

The resignation of C. L. McLain was accepted. The reason given by Mr. McLain was that he had secured a position elsewhere with a better salary.

E. Hoffman of San Francisco, George Cosgrave of Kingsburg and F. G. Harriman applied for the position of principal of the C street school. Placed on file.

W. S. Cranmer of Hanford and Anna M. Parsons of Ventura county, applied for positions as teachers in the department.

BILLS.

Bills were received as follows: Fresno Water Company, for irrigating, $10.50.

Secretary Cummings reported that he had paid the bill under the threat of having the water cut off. The board looked upon the charge as exorbitant.

Mr. Cummings reported that the water company had ordered a little melon patch at the C-street school dug up under threat of shutting off the water.

The finance committee was instructed to look into the matter of water charges. Mr. Vincent explained that there was so little pressure in the pipes at the C-street school that it would be hard to use a dollar's worth of water a month.

A bill for A. Warnekros for 40 cents for a lock was allowed.

Expositor, advertising bond election and printing 3400 ballots and 1000 tickets of admission to graduation exercises, $20. Allowed.

Ed Bacon, plastering on K-street building, $9. Referred to finance committee.

Barrett, Hicks & Co., work and hardware, $5.25. Referred to finance committee.

W. McVey, three chair seats, 60 cents. Allowed.

E. T. Woolfolk, hauling desks to Adventist church, $4. Allowed.

San Joaquin Lumber Company, lumber for C-street school house, $8.56. Referred to finance committee.

Miss Nellie Gilmore was granted two months leave of absence after the beginning of the next school term. Miss Gilmore's health is bad and the board regretted to lose Miss Gilmore's services for that time because she is one of the best teachers in the department.

The matter of selecting teachers to fill vacancies was deferred until the next meeting.

It was decided to hold a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of meeting Mr. Badger, agent for a modern system of heating and ventilating, and hearing him explain the system.

Messrs. Church and Vincent announced their intention of going to Oakland for the purpose of examining the heating and ventilating system in use in the Oakland public schools.

The board decided to meet next Monday night for the purpose of selecting teachers to fill vacancies.

The board then adjourned.

IS HE CRAZY?

TWO STRANGE STORIES TOLD BY ANDREW EDLUND.

He Slept Outside to Keep Cool, and Was Threatened With Death by Unknown Persons.

Andrew Edlund, a tailor in the employ of the George Brothers, was found by policemen yesterday morning at 5 o'clock running away from an imaginary pursuer. He told Policeman Russell and Special Cutbirth that he had been driven out of his room by the mosquitos and he sat down near the Beulah Mission tent and went to sleep.

He was awakened by the voices of two men, one of whom said, "Let's shoot him."

Edlund did not wait to hear any more. He was afraid even to go back to his room.

He was afterwards met by Policeman Mernin whom he told a different story to the effect that he had surprised a man and woman in the tent and that the woman ordered the man to shoot the intruder because he had seen what he should not.

Edlund's story was so improbable that he was placed under arrest. When brought before Recorder Clark he appeared rational and was discharged.

Policeman Mernin subsequently rearrested him on a charge of disturbing the peace, and Edlund paid a fine of $5.

Edelund was brought to the police station after the Meade packing house fire by two men in a buggy who said that they had found a lunatic at the fire. Policeman George had half an hour's conversation with him and found him a lunatic.

Edelund was jailed on a charge of insanity, and will be examined by experts today.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

TRAINS LEAVE FRESNO DAILY:

12.35 a.m.—Los Angeles Express—For Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside.
1.15 a.m.—Fresno Local—For Merced, San Francisco and way points.
2.50 a.m. Express—For Collis, Mendota, Newman, San Francisco, Sacramento and North.
5.00 a.m.—Mixed train—Wednesday only, for Sanger Junction, Reedley, Porterville and Poso.
7.30 a.m.—Mixed train, daily except Sunday and Wednesday, for Porterville and way stations.
12.30 p.m.—Express—For Merced, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Ogden and East.
5.20 p.m. Daily—For Sanger Junction, Reedley, Porterville and way stations.
5.50 p.m.—Sunset Route Atlantic Express—For Los Angeles, New Orleans and East.

FRESNO AND POLLASKY

Train 41 leaves Fresno at 10.15 a.m. daily, and arrives at Pollasky at 11.45 a.m.
Train 42 leaves Pollasky at 12.53 p.m. and arrives at Fresno at 2 p.m.
The stations are East Fresno, Barton's Spur, Las Palmas, Egger's Spur, Tarpey's Spur, Cloris, Gordon and Pollasky.

Rich Gray, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. Goodman, Gen. Pass. Agent.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

Fresno, Aug. 10—Observation taken at 5 p.m

Temperature	101
Dew Point	40
Humidity per cent	13
Wind, NW, miles per hour	6
Maximum temperature for past 24 hours	104
Minimum temperature for past 24 hours	67
Rainfall past 24 hours, inches	.00
Total rainfall for season, inches	T

Weather Forecast.

San Francisco, August 10.—Official forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, August 11.—Northern California—Fair weather; cooler Friday; westerly winds.

EVENTS.

TO COME.

August 11—7.30 p.m., City Board of Education, City Hall.
August 21—7.30 p.m.—City Council.

When you have an aversion to food, it is an indication that you should take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters. For sale by Baker & Colson.

Tender Feet.

If your feet are tender and sore from prespiring too freely, procure a box of Smith's Foot Sweat Sand, which will cure you. 25c per box at Smith Bro drug store.

Smith's Corn Paint never fails. Try it.

Dandruff for Twenty Years.

I have been troubled with dandruff for twenty years, and tried almost everything recommended to me without effect until I tried Smith's Dandruff Pomade, which has entirely cured. Yours truly, William Rudy, Fresno.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

A hair dressing having no equal producing soft, luxuriant hair. A cure for falling hair, dandruff, itching scalp, pimples on face, blackheads, rheum, sun burn, chapped hands, eczema, and every other scalp and disease. Try it. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by all druggists.

What A. J. Wiener Says.

I cheerfully recommend Smith's Dandruff Pomade to all parties troubled with dandruff. I was a victim of dandruff for ten years or over and only used one-half bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade and now see no sign of dandruff. Respectfully yours, A. J. Wiener, Proprietor of Wiener's S...

No Chills! No Fever!

After taking Smith Bro's Ag... the only certain and speedy ... chills and fever and all disease... from bilious derangements from malaria, such as chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, inter... and remittent fever, Smith's... never fails. Try it. Every bottle... anteed to give perfect satisfaction... money refunded. Smith Bro... gists, corner I and Tulare... Fresno, Cal.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and ... ly do you good, if you have a c... or any trouble with throat, ... lungs. Dr. King's New Disc... consumption, coughs and cold... anteed to give relief, or mone... paid back. Sufferers from ... found it just the thing and u... had a speedy and perfect rec... a sample bottle at our ex... learn for yourself just how goo... it is. Webster Bros. City D... corner K and Mariposa stree...

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, W... led with neuralgia and rheu... stomach was disordered, hi... affected to an alarming deg... fell away, and he wa... reduced in flesh and stren... bottles of Electric Bitters c... Edward Shepherd, Har... had a running sore on his ... years' standing. Used th... Electric Bitters and se... Bucklen's Arnica Salve, a... sound and well. John S... waba, O., had five large ... his leg, doctors said that ... able. One bottle Electri... one box Bucklen's Arnic... him entirely. Sold by ... City Drug Store, corner K... streets.

Bucklen's Arnica...

The best salve in the... bruises, sores, ulcers, s... sores, tetter, chapped ha... corns, and all skin eru... tively cures piles, or n... It is guaranteed to giv... faction or money refu... cents per box. For sa... Bros., Druggists, corner ... streets, Fresno.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Amador Crossing Will be Opened.

SPINNEY'S IDEAS ON ECONOMY

A Batch of Bills Read—Bonds on the Municipal Improvement Funds Redeemed.

The city council held a regular meeting last evening, the full council present.

The business transacted was of the ordinary routine nature with the exception of the announcement that the Southern Pacific company would open the crossing of Amador street.

W. H. McKenzie of the Fresno Loan & Savings Bank presented four bonds on the Municipal improvement fund No. 2, for $625 each, in favor of the Savings & Loan Society, and asked that four warrants be drawn for the same. Mr. McKenzie explained that there was sufficient money in the fund to pay the same.

Another bond on the levee and overflow fund for $625, payable to Harkins & Barr, was presented by H. D. Colson, and one other bond of equal amount for fire apparatus payable to the Fresno Loan & Savings bank, was presented by Mr. McKenzie.

The clerk was authorized to draw warrants for the same.

Robert Erwin petitioned the board to grant him such relief as may be just and proper. He recited that he is engaged in selling blocks of wood from the Sanger mills, and is paying a license to the city for the privilege. He complained that other parties were also selling wood of the same kind, and were not paying any license.

The petition was filed.

STREET SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Street Superintendent M. Bilby reported having collected from A. R. Brooke $15.30 for publishing notices for the grading of P street.

THE POUNDKEEPER.

The poundkeeper's report for July is as follows: Dogs on hand July 1st 3, captured since 61, redeemed 7, destroyed 43, sold 6, on hand August 1st 8, dead dogs taken off streets 3, horses captured 7, horses redeemed $12.50; one brown horse sold to H. O. Berick $1.75, horse destroyed on order of Dr. Graham 1; cash received $21.25; city's part $9.75.

RECORDER'S REPORT.

City Recorder Clark reported having collected $99.50 in fines for July.

MARSHAL'S REPORT.

City Marshal Morgan reported the collection of $160 poll tax and $830.50 city licenses.

Spinney reported that he had made the necessary repairs to the Baron house at a cost of $50. This house was damaged by the flood waters.

The city attorney stated that he had conferred with the railroad authorities in San Francisco and that they had said that they would have no objection to open the Amador street crossing for temporary purposes, with the understanding that the company would not waive any of its vested rights.

RESOLUTION ORDERING WORK.

A resolution was read ordering a six-inch sewer to be constructed through lots 337 and 348.

The resolution was adopted.

Spinney said that at the last meeting a resolution was adopted instructing the engineer to file a map showing the plan of the sewerage system of the city and the location and size of water mains, pipes and gas mains.

BILLS.

The following bills were reported by the clerk:

STREET FUND.

Heinrich, street work.....$	3 50
...Seal, lawn sprinklers..	2 00
...lbert, street work........	3 00
...ll, hauling cinders.......	1 00
...idges, cleaning hay market	4 00
...hose..............	21 00
Hicks & Co, repair of pipes.....	12 00
Goldstein Company, supplies, street department......	1 57
...tion, street sweeping...	139 00
...r, street sprinkling.....	517 92
Water Co, water for August......	357 60
Emmons & Co, supplies ...	3 05
Gas and Electric Light Co	676 00

SEWER FUND.

...ien, labor on sewers...	11 50
...e, sewer work.........	18 75
...ost, hauling dirt.......	50
... printing............	9 70

GENERAL FUND.

City officers and employes for July..................	1405 00
Policemen for July...	750 00
..., cleaning cesspool..	10 00
... work for fire department	9 88
...ling hay	75
...uling ten loads of cinders	5 00
...nald, stoking	20 00
McDonald, horse hire..	15 50
...l, stoking August 6..	3 50
..., stoking.........	5 50
...an, stoking	7 50
..., stoking.........	3 50
...en, work at fire.......	2 00
...work at fire August 6	8 50
...xwell, work at fire	5 00
...ker, work at fire.....	5 00
...work at fire........	5 00
...time at fire.......	5 00
...and fees	45 50
...ts, stoking........	30 00
...expenses to San	25 00
..., labor at fire......	5 00
...horse shoeing...	4 25
...potassium.......	50
...icals............	30 40
...and chemicals....	3 50
...and chemicals...	7 80
...rseshoeing......	12 00
...t, coffee	3 80
...ter cooler	3 50
...of city prisoners	27 90
....	5 95
...legrams	1 20
...upplies for fire department	20 40
...es, horse feed...	19 37
...upplies for fire	23 75
... Co., supplies,	8 15
...airing hydrants	5 00
...eight and draying	3 14
...ping	2 00
...ompany, printing	9 50
...hauling manure	11 00

The bills of the police department 3 75

Fresno Gas and Electric Light Company, gas for fire and police departments........... 48 15

Fresno Water Company, water for fire department........... 101 20

AN ASSORTED HAUL.

One of the bills was for "hauling two drunks, two cases of acid and a dead dog."

One of the bills was for $20 for rent of jack screws used in the Baron building. The city has already paid $40 rent for them. The jack screws cost only $5 each new.

On motion of Spinney the bill was rejected.

Spinney remarked that $35 per month was a rather high rent for the chemical engine house. Chief Engineer Higgins said that a gentleman in this city offered to build a brick engine house on the adjoining lot at a much cheaper rental. Referred to the fire and water committee.

The bills of the Electric Light Company for lighting the streets were referred to the finance committee.

Several bills were laid over because they had not been O. Ked.

The remaining bills were allowed.

George B. Graham presented a bill from Mr. Bearden, ex-janitor, for $60, but Mr. Graham said that Mr. Bearden would accept $30 in full satisfaction of the bill.

The city attorney said that the city was not bound to pay the bills of the ex-fire department and janitors for that part of the month of May during which they had not worked.

Spinney suggested that the present janitor and the ex-janitor should settle the matter between themselves.

Mr. Bearden had worked three days in the month of May and claimed that he was entitled to a full month's salary.

Craycroft said that he was in favor of allowing pay for the three days.

Spinney said Bearden had never been appointed janitor by the city.

The matter was postponed until the next meeting.

Chief Engineer Higgins suggested that the fire ordinance be changed with regard to the hight of firewalls. He found at Sunday mornings fire that some of the firewalls were only from eight to eighteen inches high. This afforded no protection against the spread of fire.

The matter was referred to the city attorney.

Spinney suggested that the salary of a janitor at police headquarters could be saved. The policemen on duty at police headquarters should perform that work.

Referred to the committee on police and printing.

The board then adjourned.

PHILLIPS' HAT.

It Caused the Arrest of Two Business Men.

Tom Phillips, Marion Childers and Joe Foster were drinking steam beer in the Gilt Edge saloon the other evening. Phillips was drunk and some one exchanged hats with him. Phillips' hat being a good one.

George Scholing and his barkeeper, Jack, believing that Phillips was being imposed upon, interfered and restored Phillips' hat to him. Phillips, in his drunken mood, regarded their action as unwarranted interference with the rights of the individual and made a pass at the barkeeper, using violent, abusive and tumultuous language meanwhile.

Scholing and Jack thereupon ejected him and he procured their arrest. The case was tried before Recorder Clark yesterday and the defendants were discharged.

REDUCING EXPENSES

The Southern Pacific Makes a Cut

AMONG ITS SHOP EMPLOYES

Four Thousand Men Will Now Work But Three Days a Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—The Southern Pacific Railway company today issued orders reducing the number of working days of the men employed in its shops from six to four, of eight hours each. The order affects over 4000 employes who will, until further notice, take a vacation on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

PATIENT CHRIS EVANS.

He is Much Tormented Before His Time.

No one has ever been in the Fresno jail that came so near being actually talked to death as Chris Evans.

Day in and day out idle or curious people come prying around to get a peep at him or say something to him that is not of the remotest interest to him or to any one else, for that matter.

Chris endures this punishment with a complacency and good humor that is remarkable, and shows him to be a man of remarkable forbearance and possessed of a desire to be agreeable under trying conditions.

Yesterday afternoon, after being reamed out for a quarter of an hour by the reportorial auger until it became evident that Chris could make it a draw game with a wooden image in a listening match, one of his acquaintances called out, "Well, Chris, how did you get out of that?"

Chris raised both arms in sight and called out: "Half my left arm is gone, but I've saved the other one!"

Monumental Gall.

The people of Madera county are not generally considered by those who know them to be especially lacking in "nerve" when it come to asking for things, but compared with Kings county folks we must confess to a very low grade of the quality noted. Down there in Kings county they are trying to saddle on Tulare county the expenses of the election to decide whether there should be a Kings county or not. The Tulare Times seems to be the least bit afraid that the Kings county fellows will make their project stick, and the "gall" of those fellows is so admirable that one can almost wish them success.—Madera Mercury.

Woman Suffrage In Colorado.

Both houses of the Colorado legislature have voted in favor of a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women. Governor Waite has signed the bill, and the supporters of the measure are confident that at the next election they will get an overwhelming majority of votes. Western men have chivalrous views on the suffrage question and acknowledge the right of women to all the privileges that men enjoy. As coeducation received the impetus in the west that gave momentum to public opinion in breaking down conservative barriers and opening the doors of the greatest educational institutions in the east to women, so it is to be given to western women to demonstrate that women do desire and will exercise the right of franchise. Once the American woman fully realizes and makes her decision known that she will elect the rulers of the commonwealth, she will have the right, as she has all other privileges within the power of the American man to bestow.—New York Sun.

THE REDUCED RATES.

J. W. Reese's Views on the Situation.

IRRESPONSIBLE MEN SCARED

All Thanks Due to the Steamer Lines Established by the Traffic Association.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Speaking of the recent reduction in rates on raisins and dried fruits a writer in Saturday's REPUBLICAN tells us that "the Southern Pacific Company has shown itself magnanimous and deserves the highest commendation for having come to the rescue of our suffering industry."

Who is responsible for the condition of this "suffering industry?"

The packers who went into the fruit growers' meetings and worked persistently and industriously to defeat its objects.

The packers and buyers who entered into an agreement not to buy any raisins and thereby force all the small growers into giving their crops to be boxed at high figures and placed in their hands to be sold on commission through other brokers and commission men in the east.

Quite a number of raisin growers have told me that after waiting six months on some of the commission packers they received 1½ cents as net proceeds. When the agents of the California packers in the east received their consignments they commenced cutting and slashing prices, each one trying to make sales first in order to get his commissions and the money he had advanced the packers.

While in the south and west last winter I went into many houses and saw bills bought from agents by grocers early in the season at prices much below the figures that their principals in Fresno had pledged themselves to maintain.

There was no good cause for last year's slaughter of our "suffering industry." There was no lack of demand; no over supply. I put my crop directly in the hands of a reliable eastern house and while some of the many irresponsible or unscrupulous eastern brokers were returning 1½ and 2 cents net to the California grower my agent was selling in same markets at the same time and getting prices that netted me more than 4 cents through.

The gentlemen tell us that we should bow down in prayer and thanksgiving to this great and "magnanimous" corporation for doing a thing that the Traffic Association forced them to do by placing their steamer rates at 50 cents per 100 pounds from San Francisco to New York on boxed dried fruit and raisins. The Southern Pacific has announced no reduction on boxed raisins and dried fruit to San Francisco that I have heard of. Nor have I been informed that the eastern rate on sacked goods has been reduced. Why not?

The Southern Pacific never cuts rates unless compelled to by competition. While they owned the only road across the continent these public spirited and "magnanimous" gentlemen forced us to pay $1200 for hauling a car of green fruit from Sacramento to Chicago.

The Traffic Association has already saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the shippers of California, and has done more to reduce rates than all the arguments, prayers and curses the growers and shippers have heaped upon the corporation for the past fifteen years. If any one feels like offering up thanks or indulging in tossing hollyhock bouquets they should recognize that the people of California owe a debt of gratitude to the Traffic Association, but none to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

J. W. REESE.

Pawnshops For the Poor.

There will soon be a strong rival to all the professional "uncles" in this city. The People's Bank association, a newly formed organization for rescuing the poor from the clutches of grasping pawnbrokers, promises to open at least one pawnshop in New York within a few months.

Alfred Bishop Mason, a member of the firm of Sprague, Duncan & Hutchison, limited, of 15 Wall street and a trustee of the Charity Organization society, has been the chief mover in forming the People's Bank association. He promises to open the main office of the concern within a few weeks at furthest. Then a pawnshop branch will be initiated in some part of the city where tenements and poverty are plentiful. The chief object will be to lend money at a low rate of interest on clothing and household goods.

"We intend to charge only 1 per cent per month interest," said a promoter of the scheme to me. "Ordinary pawnbrokers charge 3 per cent for the first month and 2 per cent a month for all after that. Our scheme will be to charge as little as possible for the accommodation. Our capital will be $100,000. A limited number of shares will be sold at $10 each, with the distinct understanding that dividends shall never exceed 4 per cent a year, all profits above that being added to the general fund for extending the people's banks."—New York Herald.

Don't Know President Carnot.

It will be very difficult for M. Carnot to manage constituent elements of the force to be controlled, and he certainly is not managing them successfully now. They are growing impatient of the mediocre men he favors, perhaps a little ashamed of them, and there is a disposition in consequence to fasten responsibility on him personally in a manner quite new. If he persists in his plan, we may see "surprises," as M. de Blowitz recently said, which will tax to the utmost the president's popularity and furnish a final test of a character still exceedingly obscure.

M. Carnot has reigned for six years and is not well known yet. And when that happens in such a place as Paris to a man in such a position there are usually only two explanations of the fact that are worth consideration. Either the character is abnormally reserved—in fact, a deliberately concealed one, a very rare occurrence in France, where silence is resented—or there is no particular character to be detected by observation. Nobody is quite so hard to read as a man in high place who has nothing in him, and that, after all, may be the explanation of President Carnot.—London Spectator.

England Never Sleeps.

In the construction of submarine cables and ocean steamships our country is far behind England, which leads the world. At this time an American company is laying a cable from Peru to Central America, which was made in England. At this time two great steamships for a new line between America and Australasia are on the stocks in an English shipyard. The English made the new deep sea cable between South America and Africa. We recently bought our best two Atlantic steamships in England. It is England that owns the most of the Atlantic cables and owns a large proportion of the Atlantic steamships. By her cable lines on the beds of the world's seas and her commercial marine on these seas the power and the wealth of England are immensely increased

This country is wide awake a part of the time, but England never sleeps.—

E. B. BOUST.

The Eventful Career of the Dead Printer.

The funeral of Ellsworth Burr Boust will take place at 1.30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from his late residence, under the supervision of Fresno Typographical Union.

Deceased was born in Petersburg, Va., and after serving apprenticeship in the office of the Richmond Enquirer, he went to Alabama and worked there at his trade.

When the Mexican war began he volunteered and became a member of Company A (Captain Pickens) of a regiment commanded by Colonel Coffee and organized in Mobile, Ala., in 1846. The late Robert J. Steele of Merced and the late Jesse A. Blasingame were members of the same regiment.

At the close of the war his regiment was disbanded in New Orleans, and in 1849 he went to Placerville, Cal, where he engaged in mining and merchandising. Early in the '50's he started the Courier in Yankee Jim's, Placer county, and served for a time as a deputy under Sheriff Al Huntley of Placer county.

He afterwards removed his newspaper plant to Iowa Hill, in the same county and for several years published the Patriot in that place. In 1859 he married Martha E. Ferguson and in 1861 he removed to Dutch Flat and started the Enquirer there. In 1868 he started the Weekly Post at Santa Barbara. The title of the paper was changed to the Press and J. A. Johnson took charge of it.

Colonel Boust served as postmaster at Santa Barbara and started the Santa Barbara Times and a weekly named The Democrat.

In 1882 he removed to Fresno county and went into the farming business, besides holding "Slug 3" case in the Expositor composing room.

He leaves a widow and eight children—three girls and five boys.

Two Cases Dismissed.

T. Murray, charged with assault to murder Jennie Woods, was acquitted in Recorder Clark's court yesterday. It was shown that he was cleaning his pipe with his penknife at the time he demanded his watch from the woman.

The charge of petit larceny against Jennie Woods was also dismissed. Murray's watch having been returned to him by a man who had found it in an outhouse.

Burglars Chased.

Two men were seen at about 10 o'clock last night on the porch of a house on the corner of M and Mono streets, owned by Mr. Saffell.

The occupant drove them away and they returned again. Policeman Woods and Deputy Constable Jack Welty hove in sight and the burglars or fire bugs ran away; they were chased for a block by the officers but they managed to escape.

Martell's Sentence.

William Martell and Grace Cameron were called before Justice Austin yesterday for the purpose of hearing the decision of the court on the charge of threatening the life of Mamie Flores, alias Sanchez. Miss Cameron was given a floater out of town and Martell was placed under $500 bonds to keep the peace.

Failing to produce the necessary bonds he was lodged in jail.

STEVENS' HEAVY LOAD

HE HAULS THE BUNGSTARTERS TO YOSEMITE.

They Take a Few Provisions Along, but Will Live on Fish and Game.

Every evening for the past ten days the Ancient Order of Scientific Bungstarters has held a meeting in Stanley's drug store to make arrangements for a trip to Yosemite.

The matter is arranged at last and about 5.30 this evening John F. Stevens, known as "Langtry John" on the Yosemite grade, will start for the valley with a party to be gone several weeks.

The party consists of Fred Gans, chef; John F. Stevens, driver and plate polisher; John M McClure, dishwasher and obituary poet; George Myer, chambermaid; Colonel Lefonso Burks, saggittarius; Thomas H. Lynch, hostler.

They will start out in that famous old thorough-braced vehicle that has been so frequently held up that it looks as if it longed for a pair of crutches. In its unoccupied condition it appears like the running gears of bad management, but this afternoon, when it slips the cable, the craft will look like the forerunner of a national calamity.

The itinerary of the party is as follows: First stop, Lane's bridge; second, Fresno Flats; third, Fish camp—four days' fishing; fourth, Wawona—two days' fishing; fifth, permanent camp in the valley, under Yosemite falls.

The party will visit all the falls and then go out on the Tioga road to Lake Genio, Soda springs and Mount Carness and back by Clouds Rest.

The following list of provisions, etc., which they take with them may seem to be faked for the occasion, but such is not the case. It is taken from a well known grocer's bill and is bona fide.

Here are the items, without the amounts of each article: Flour, coffee, sugar, prunes, apples, pears, apricots, bacon, ham, beans, baking power, pepper, salt, sapolio, maple syrup, self rising flour, milk, sardines, corn meal, lard, mustard, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, succotash, candles, matches, rice, crackers, pearl barley, vinegar, corn beef, pickles, olives, butter, sausage, canned turkey, chicken, plum pudding, clam chowder, whisky, port wine, beer, ale, pousse cafe, and a complete outfit of cooking utensils and campaign torches.

Besides these few necessary articles and tents is to be added provender for four horses and the personal baggage of the several members of the party. A portion of Tom Lynch's ran as follows: Four silk handkerchiefs, one sock, two night shirts, moustache curlers, another sock, one pair patent leather shoes, and a lot of like articles needed in mountain climbing.

The grand parade of this peculiar aggregation will take place shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon, when Stevens will put on a few extra flourishes and make those mustangs cut up a few didoes and the Bungstarters will be off to the mountains.

Frenchmen Take to Rowing.

The unexpected defeat of a London rowing club eight on the Seine last autumn by a French crew has put fresh spirits into Gallic oarsmen, and as a consequence we shall in all probability see some French crews at Henley regatta this year. The Bas Seine Rowing club of Paris will enter crews for the grand challenge cup (eights), Stewards' challenge cup (fours), and the silver goblets (pairs). M. Boudin of the same club will probably start in the diamond sculls. A Canadian sculler has also sent in an entry for the last named event, so that the regatta, which is fixed for the first Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in July, promises this year to be particularly interesting. No doubt the English clubs will do their best to atone for the disaster on the Seine last October.—London News.

FREIGHT REDUCTION.

A Dollar a Hundred for Raisins and Dried Fruit.

GOOD NEWS FOR FRESNO COUNTY

A Difference of Half a Cent a Pound in Favor of the Growers.

The Southern Pacific Company has reduced the freight rate on raisins and dried fruits from $1.40 per 100 pounds to $1—a drop of nearly half a cent a pound.

It is good news for Fresno county. It affords a leverage presumably in favor of the grower of half a cent a pound, including commissions, and therefore the vineyardists are feeling cheerful.

The following is a copy of the official bulletin issued yesterday.

"FRESNO, August 4, 1893.—The Southern Pacific Company announces that it has notified its connections that the present conditions demand that it should make a rate of $1 per 100 pounds on raisins, prunes and other dried fruits in boxes, barrels or kegs, in carloads, minimum weight 30,000 pounds, from California main line points to New York."

If the raisin growers will now make a vigorous fight in congress to prevent a reduction of the tariff on Spanish raisins and to place a tariff on Zante currants things may be put into such a shape as to impart new life to the raisin and fruit growers. This will mean an increase of freight business for the Southern Pacific Company, as well as fair profits to the producers.

HE LIKED WADING.

The Bank President and the College Graduate Plunge In.

A stout gentleman well on to 60 years was in the throng of Saturday afternoon visitors at the Produce Exchange baths yesterday afternoon. He told everybody that he'd had a hard week. He said he was a bank president. All the attendants seemed to know him. He knew all the attendants too. They were Tom and Jim and Pete to him.

He wanted everybody to understand that he'd had a hard week. Every newcomer was corralled and impressed with the fact. Then he said he wanted some one to take his hand and wade through the pool with him. The pool is 50 feet long and 15 feet wide, with 5 feet of salt water. He wanted to wade in, new summer suit and all. It would rest him and make him forget his hard week, he said, if somebody would take his hand and wade in with him.

"It'll make me feel like a boy again." said the alleged bank president.

"We used to wade in clothes and all when I was a boy," he added when his appeal was not heeded.

While he was looking for some one to take his hand and wade, in walked a young man also in a new summer suit. The young man wore silver bowed spectacles. He is a graduate of Yale. He peered over his spectacles at the old fellow, who returned the peer, and then made his appeal to the young man.

"Well, old man," said he of the silver bowed spectacles, "I was out pretty late myself last night. I'll go you."

Solemnly the old man and the younger man clasped hands and walked to the edge of the pool. They zigzagged a little, but they stood upon the brink of the pool steady enough, and banging their hats down upon their heads they stepped off. The water was nearly up to their shoulders, but hand in hand they waded the length of the pool—the bank president smiling and contented, and the younger man peering over his silver bowed spectacles as if in a contemplative mood. Not a word did they say to each other. The old man's face wore the expansive smile of childish delight. The younger man was solemnly content. They clambered out of the pool hand in hand, soaked from shoulders to heels. The old man shook the hand of his younger comrade and said:

"I thank you, sir. You have afforded me much pleasure."

"All right, old man," said the Yale graduate. "Any time you want to wade send for me."

He gave the old man his card, and as the old man jabbed the limp pasteboard into the puddle in his waistcoat pocket he remembered his watch. He pulled out a massive gold timepiece. The salt water had stopped it and probably ruined it. As he came to this conclusion the old man said:

"Well, never mind, we had fun, didn't we?"

Then the two men were tacked off to the steamroom and stripped, and for two hours they nodded sleepily at each other while their clothes and shoes were drying.—New York Sun.

She Wasn't Near.

The lovely creature made a thin pretense at being angry.

The entrancing vision sitting on the other end of the divan yawned behind her fan.

"You can imagine my chagrin"——

The creature affected impatience.

——"when I found that he had a lock of my hair. How and when he got it"——

She gave a fairly correct imitation of perplexity.

——"is a mystery to me."

The vision smiled.

"Probably he got it some time"——

To the thoughtful student of human nature her manner might have seemed in a degree disingenuous.

——"when you were out of the room."

The creature turned the conversation to other and more congenial topics.—Detroit Tribune.

An Eastern Story.

Schampeddin, the mollah, observed a dark figure prowling in his garden by moonlight. Thinking it was a robber, he took his bow and arrow, shot at the object and quickly retired to bed. On the morrow great was his astonishment at finding that he had transfixed his own caftan, which his wife had hung out in the garden to dry. He knelt down to pray, stood up again, put his hands to his head, and then, folding them devoutly over his breast, he once more prostrated himself, kissed the ground and cried out:

"Praised be Allah and his prophet! How fortunate that I was not wearing the caftan at the time the deed was perpetrated, else the arrow would have pierced me through, and I should now be a dead man!"—Phare du Bosphore.

Royal Relics.

A writer in "La Vie Contemporaine" has discovered that an old box in the lumber room of the Louvre museum instead of containing archives, as was supposed by many, is full of the relics of royal personages—jawbones, shoulder blades, shanks, ribs and vertebræ. The writer states that there are among them the scapula of Hugues Capet, the thighbone of Charles V, the shinbones of Charles VI and Francis I, the vertebræ of Charles VII and Charles IX, the ribs of Philippe le Bel and Louis XII and the lower jawbone of Catherine de Medicis. The authenticity of these relics is, he says, proved by papers also found in the box

World's Fair Passes.

The number of free season passes to the World's fair issued by the exposition officials is estimated at 200,000. On each of these is the photograph of the holder, so as to prevent use by another. The pass is in the form of a book 2½ by 4 inches, containing 181 admission coupons, or one for each day of the six months. They are issued to officials, employees, exhibitors, newspaper men, foreign commissioners, etc.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

SHE SPOKE AT LAST.

A Schoolteacher Who Was Pestered by a "Masher" Turned on Him.

It was one of those frosty, nippy mornings when the pavements were icy and winds piercing. A small, plump damsel (by profession a schoolteacher), with rosy cheeks, might have been seen tripping along the slippery sidewalks of Kenwood. It was very early, not yet 8 o'clock, and the little schoolmarm hurried, followed by a middle aged man who had got off the car obviously to follow her.

"It's very slippery, isn't it?" he puffed as he overtook her.

The young woman's eyes flashed, but she only gave a little tug at her scrap of dotted face veil, thrust her hands determinedly into her muff and sped on.

A calling card, one of her own, was sticking out of her little jacket pocket, with only the first two words, "Miss Elizabeth," just visible and the last name obscured.

The stout man saw it.

"Your name's Elizabeth, isn't it?" he said cheerfully. "Do you know you remind me so much of Lena Morris? She was an old sweetheart of mine, and I was awfully fond of her."

No answer from the young woman except a quickening of her already Nancy Hanks gait.

"Don't go so fast," said her tormenter. "You might slip and fall. I really wonder that you are not afraid to venture out such a bad day."

Miss Blackeyes said nothing. She had about reached the drug store where she was to wait for her car.

As she went into the store with glowing cheeks, the dapper young clerk said, "Don't you want to come over by the stove and get warm?"

"I want to know why I am a target for every insolent man in town this morning," she snapped as she glanced through the door and saw the short, stout man patrolling the sidewalk and evidently still intent on pursuit. The drug clerk subsided, the car came, and on she got, with the man at her heels. He sat down beside her. When she arrived at her street corner, he arose and followed her out of the car. She had almost reached her school and was getting brave. Again he walked beside her and asked her if she wouldn't "say something to him."

Her voice had not a tremor, but was deliciously clear and steady as she spoke for the first time.

"Certainly," she said. "Do you know, I was just wondering if a man ever lived to be your age before—let me see, you must be 50 at least—who was capable of acting so perfectly idiotic. Now, for my part, I can tolerate a young, empty headed masher, but as for an old fool like you"— but the middle aged, short, stout man had fled.—Chicago News.

Letters to Dead People.

Enterprising tradesmen in this city, in the distribution of their circulars, are not backward in utilizing the lists of distinguished persons which are printed in the newspapers from time to time. Not infrequently do they get hold of the names of men who long since passed over to that "undiscovered country," and circulars and prospectuses are mailed to the dead as well as to the living. It would seem that a name once enrolled on a tradesman's mailing list is never erased. Circular letters addressed to "Samuel J. Tilden" are still occasionally left at the Gramercy park mansion, and mail matter addressed to W. H. Vanderbilt reaches the Grand Central station every now and then. Many clubmen have recently received from a shirtmaker what purports to be an autograph letter saying: "I am anxious to have you for a customer, and I want to make you a sample shirt free of charge. Of course I cannot do this for every one, but for you it will afford me great pleasure to do so."—New York Times.

Old Rules For Night Policemen.

Old Boston is vividly brought to mind by the following excerpt from the "Selectmen's Minutes," dated Nov. 1, 1769, containing instructions to watchmen:

"In going the Rounds Care must be taken that the Watchmen are not noisy, but behave themselves with strict decorum, that they frequently give the Time of the Night and what the Weather is with a distinct but moderate Voice, excepting at Times when it is necessary to pass in Silence in order to detect and secure persons that are out on unlawful Actions.

"You and your Division must endeavor to suppress all Routs, Riots and other Disorders that may be committed in the Night and secure such Persons as may be guilty; that proper steps may be taken next Morning for a prosecution as the Law directs. We absolutely forbid your taking private satisfaction or any bribe that may be offer'd you to let such go or to conceal their offense from the Selectmen."—Boston Transcript.

Beware of "Cheap" Canned Stuff.

There is one great danger connected with preserved goods, and that is that the insane mania for cheapness at all risks which some women have has induced dishonest people to put inferior goods upon the market, but if a housekeeper is careful to buy none but the best and sees that they are properly prepared by her cook she need have no fear but that her tinned vegetables are as harmless as the same substances in their raw and natural state, and she will have the advantage of procuring an infinite variety for her table at a very small outlay both of time and money.—New York Tribune.

Singing Songs In the Oil Well.

A well known member of the Petroleum Exchange is wondering why coal oil and religion do not mix well. He is the superintendent of an up town Sunday school, which fact is known to his brother bulls and bears. When he ventures to do business and make a good trade or sale, his associates form a line, block his way and sing in chorus, "Teacher, teacher, how I love my Sunday school." This, he says, he finds has a depressing effect on business.—Philadelphia Press.

A Word For the Cat.

At this season, when the family departs from town, a word must be spoken in behalf of the house cat, too often left behind to lead a vagrant and precarious existence. Already on the Back Bay, where "early closing" is the rule, the cats have become conspicuous by the absence of their owners. A few less felines in the world are not objected to, but that suffering and slow starvation should attend their taking off is a shame to humanity. Unless the devoted house cat can be provided with a summer home, it should be mercifully put out of existence in a way the animal society understands how to do perfectly.—Boston Herald.

A Clever Sparrow.

A tree sparrow on one occasion built its nest in a tall elm just beneath the more bulky erection of a crow. Not only did the large nest screen the smaller, but it afforded a means of protection from the vagaries of the weather. Some time after the crow's nest was plundered of its contents, while that of the tree sparrow escaped untouched.—London Tit-Bits.

TWENTY-FOUR ROUNDS

Fought Under London Prize Ring Rules

IN THE FRESNO Y.M.C.A. HALL

For a Purse of $40—G. W. Lockwood Wins the Battle and the Purse.

A rattling mill of twenty-four rounds was fought in Y.M.C.A gymnasium last night by G. W. Lockwood and Charles E. Abbott.

Lockwood is a stone cutter and Abbott was formerly a bell boy at the Baldwin hotel in San Francisco.

Neither of the combatants had trained for the fight, it being an impromptu affair of only two or three days standing. The participants, as well as the spectators, were young men and boys and much interest was taken in the event, as a purse of $40 had been raised.

It was decided that the fight should be under London prize ring rules and with eight ounce gloves. At 9 o'clock, the hour at which the contest had been announced to take place, there were about fifty boys and young men in the hall, and after the ring had been pitched W.C. Crane was chosen second for Lockwood and Joe Abbott the second for Abbott, his brother. A young man named Fred Knobloch acted as time keeper, M. Landers referee, and J. Stanton stake holder.

LOCKWOOD THE FAVORITE.

Lockwood was the favorite in the betting, but Abbott had plenty of admirers and the result was that a considerable sum of money changed hands.

The fighters showed but little science and what little there was was on the side of Lockwood. It was a slugging match from start to finish and the principals engaged each other so ferociously that they were soon winded, and the latter end of the fight would have been very tame were it not for an occasional splash of bright warm blood and the dull thud of the combatants falling on the gymnasium floor.

THE FIRST ROUND.

In the first round Lockwood, whose alias is Sontag, made a vicious right-handed swing at Abbott, catching him on the nose and drawing first blood.

A wild cheer went up from the crowd and there were cries of "Give it to him, Sontag: paste him one for me."

Abbott, who stood punishment remarkably well, retorted with a left swing on Lockwood's cheek which did no damage. Both parties then sparred for wind, and when they came together again Lockwood landed with his left on Abbott's ear, knocking him down.

"Bully for you Sontag," cried the crowd.

FRESH IN THE SECOND.

Both lads came up fresh in the second round, but Abbott was wary, and stood on the defensive waiting for an opening. It came in the shape of a righthander from Lockwood, splitting his lip. Then both men clinched and went down.

In the succeeding rounds Lockwood continued to manifest his superiority and the backers of Abbott began to feel very cold. Science was thrown to the winds, the principals wading in and slugging for all they were worth.

Abbott was knocked down seven times, but came up smiling to the scratch at the beginning of each round.

In the twenty-fourth and last round fighters were so winded and groggy on their pins that neither could do much execution. After considerable fibbing at half arm Lockwood succeeded in planting his right on Abbott's neck and put him to sleep for the statutory time of ten seconds.

The mill lasted an hour and a quarter.

After the fight Lockwood opened wine and took a ride in a hack.

CRUSHED.

How Mrs. Jones Got Even With Her Husband For Staying Out.

Mr. Jones went home late the other night and found Mrs. Jones sitting up for him with an expression of countenance that instantly rendered him as sober as a judge when holding court.

"Met Thimpalon and went with him to thee a boxing match—you—you—you don't care, do you, Maria?"

"No, indeed," answered Mrs. Jones amiably. "I really didn't expect you home so early. I thought you had gone to the caucus—what is it, Jeptha?"

"Caucus, Maria? I'm going to be elected to fill that vacancy in the city council, and don't you forget it."

"No, dear, I won't. I didn't forget it tonight when a young man from the newspaper called to interview me about you."

"W-w-what did you tell him, Maria?"

"Nothing bad, Jeptha. Don't you worry, dear. You see he didn't want to know much about you now. It was your past he was looking into."

"Well, I haven't done anything to be ashamed of. I suppose you told him that I was a lawyer when you married me and stood high in the esteem of my fellow citizens, etc."

"No, that wasn't what he wanted. He asked me if I had any pictures of you taken in youth and early manhood and at later intervals"——

"What!"

"So I gave him the one you had taken for me when we were first engaged—that old daguerreotype, you know."

"Great heavens! The one where my hair comes down over my coat collar and covers my ears, and I am bearded like a pirate?"

"Yes, that's the very one."

"Maria, you never gave him that slab sided, knock kneed caricature of me, did you?"

"Yes, I did, Jeptha. I'm sure it looked just like you when it was taken. And there was an ambrotype of you when you organized the B. M. C. S. That was a sweet picture, because you looked so good."

"Looked so green, I should say," snorted Jones. "Maria, you have ruined every political chance I ever had. In that picture I look like a brass monkey. Thank goodness, there are no more portraits of me."

"Yes, there was one more. The crayon picture you gave me for a birthday present last year."

"That measly thing! I look like a murderer in that, Maria, and you know it."

"Yes, I always thought so. You said you had it painted because the artist was a poor girl who had a family to support. They will have you at three ages, Jeptha, and you can send the papers home to Jasper county and show how you've got famous at last. It's all the style to be triplicates now."

"Maria," gasped poor Jones, "you've sold me to the Philistines. I can never hold up my head again, never! I hope my fate will be a warning to all men not to have their pictures taken at any age. I'm crushed, Maria, crushed!"

And he knew by the twinkle in Maria's eye that she had done the cruel deed in a cold blooded spirit of domestic r-r-revenge!—Detroit Free Press.

A Conclusion.

"Any letters for me, miss?"

"No."

"Any for gran'ma?"

"No."

"Aunt Sally?"

"None."

"The Jinkins gals?"

"None."

"Why, you hain't giv' us any letter in three weeks!"

"Can't help it."

"Got any side meat?"

"Yes."

"Well, I reckon we won't take any."—Atlanta Constitution.

FUGACES ANNI.

Oh, my love, my queen of May,
The light of youth is gone.
Thy baimy tresses gather gray.
Thy rosy lips are wan.
Will thy true eyes alter yet
And their nuptial smile forget?

Oh, my love, will Time deceive,
Will he wither true love so?
There is more in love, believe,
Than the silly nations know;
More in love, when bloom is dead,
Than the rose wreath round his head.

Oh, my love, and if thou need
Harbor when the north winds blow;
If thy tender footprints bleed
On the flints among the snow,
Love will raise a sheltered cot,
Where the ice blast enters not.

Oh, my true love, we are wise;
When snow whitens on our head
Underneath the cloudy skies
We will travel hand in hand,
Since we have not far to go
To our rest beyond the snow.

—Lord de Tabley.

Individual Freedom.

There is greater individual freedom in Great Britain and her colonies than in America. For instance, every Sunday small knots of men may be seen in the principal London parks, giving expression to the most varied sentiments on matters political, social and religious, and language painful to the great majority of the people is constantly being used. No restriction is ever placed on such expressions of opinion, so long as they are uttered on sites designated by the police, where there can be no obstruction to traffic or danger of intimidation being exercised. In America, however, no meetings of any kind are permitted in these open spaces.

In Central park, New York, no one may even pick up a leaf without danger of fine or imprisonment. No one may walk on the grass unless he is playing a game. I barely escaped arrest for walking on the carriage drive. The police march about with their batons out—often swinging them—and appear to regard themselves more as the masters than the servants of the people.—Earl of Meath in Nineteenth Century.

Wendell Phillips' Power.

The writer heard Wendell Phillips once on the nobility of the North American Indians, and while the spell of the speech lasted he was almost ashamed of himself for being white instead of copper colored. One secret of the power of Phillips with an audience was that he was always definite, certain in his statements and position. If he had privately doubts about a course or a policy, he never exhibited them when on the platform. He very well knew that there is nothing an audience likes so little in a speaker as indecision and beating about the bush. There was no haziness in what he said. His subject stood out before his hearers as clearly cut as a cameo.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's.

The Minister Agreed.

During the war an Ohio minister was on his way south as an emissary of the Christian commission, and he boarded an Ohio river boat at Portsmouth. At the first landing below, the mate "turned loose" at the deckhands. He cursed their eyes, their hearts, their lubbery feet, their laziness, their whole line of ancestry from Adam to that hour. Finally, exhausted with profanity, he turned to the shocked minister with the query:

"Don't this beat hell?"

"Yes, sir, I'm afraid it does." And the good man retired to his cabin.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Experiments With Durable Woods.

In some tests made with small squares of various woods buried one inch in the ground, the following results were obtained: Birch and aspen decayed in three years; willow and horse chestnut in four years; maple and red beech in five years; elm, ash, hornbeam and Lombardy poplar in seven years; oak, Scotch fir, Weymouth pine and silver fir decayed to a depth of half an inch in seven years; larch, juniper and arbor vitæ were uninjured at the expiration of the seven years.—Chicago Times.

The Political Chameleon.

When the chameleon had to explain his changes of color, it is recorded that "Then first the creature found a tongue." The political chameleon differs from the natural one. He is all tongue, and he uses it, while exhibiting in succession all the hues of the rainbow, to prove that he has never changed his color at all.—London Saturday Review.

Why the Duke Sold His Estate.

The Duke of Westminster, who has scandalized the English aristocracy by selling Cliveden, his ancestral estate in Berks, to Mr. Astor, excuses himself by saying that he has a family of 10 children to provide for. The sale adds $50,000 a year to the duke's income.

Times Have Changed.

Mrs. Smythe—Before we were married you didn't use to groan the moment I sat on your knee.

Smythe—I know it, my dear, but you didn't use to stick a millinery bill under my nose then, either.—Life.

The letters in the various alphabets of the world vary from 12 to 202 in number. The Sandwich Islander's alphabet has the first named number, the Tartarian the last.

While Eyraud was being prepared for the guillotine he said: "Don't bother me about religion. Tell my wife and daughter to do the best they can. That is all I wish to say."

Remember that proper cultivation and use of the voice not only add to its beauty, but prevent it from becoming prematurely old, worn and cracked.

The largest cut stones in the world are in the Temple of the Sun at Baalbec. Many are more than 60 feet long, 20 feet broad and of unknown depth.

Perspiration of the feet is a sign of good circulation, but perception of it is a sign of vulgarity. Neatness is a sure cure.

Good Seasonable News.

In the long run there is no such tonic as the open air of spring. Any apparent feeling of languor is not a sign of debility. It is the first symptom of recovery from debility. In most sicknesses when a man begins to feel lazy he is on the verge of recovery. The "extreme tired feeling" that comes with spring is not ill health. It is convalescence from winter.—Boston Globe.

An Indian With Sense.

A pretty but foolish Long Island girl recently escaped the vigilance of her angry parents and eloped with an Indian medicine man belonging to a traveling company. But the Indian was evidently the more sensible of the two and deserted the girl before they had taken the train to leave town.—New York Ledger.

Horrible Colors of New Gloves.

There are many novelties in gloves this spring, but as always happens they are not chosen by the best dressed women. There could be no more horrible and disgusting fancy than to clothe the hands in grass green gloves, a trifle more hideous than those in royal purple.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE SUNSET DISTRICT

EXAMINATION INTO THE VALIDITY OF THE SECURITIES.

The Bonds Will Be Sold in London and Work Will Be Begun at Once.

The Sunset Irrigation District, profiting by the experience of other districts and corporations, has submitted to an examination as to the validity of the securities and the practicability of the plans by the examiners for securities in insurance companies in England, which company's issue bonds and like securities, thus relieving the buyers of securities from any further concern in regard to them.

In making such examination it is necessary for the attorney and engineer to use great care and circumspection as a great deal depends on it, and hence it takes a great deal of time.

This examination is now completed and the report on the way to London. "A favorable report means the insurance of the bonds, and the insurance means the sale of the bonds," is the result thus far where such examinations have been made.

The following extract from a letter to Director D. S. Fish from J. H. Smith, president of the Portland Construction Company, speaks for itself:

PORTLAND, Or., July 28, 1893.

D. S. Fish, Esq.

Dear Sir: Mr. Barclay writes me that the examination is at last finished and is entirely favorable, also that he hears from his brother in England that as soon as the report from the civil engineer and attorneys making examination reaches there, and is favorable to the district, the bonds are sold.

The delay will make no difference about finishing the work on time, as both machinery men and pipe men offer to complete their part of the works within five months from the time of signing the contracts.

With the teams a company can get in California the earthwork can be easily done in six months, and if necessary in five months.

I feel today in better spirits about the work than ever.

The Portland Construction Company is ready any day to start work on the line, but would suggest it better wait until we get a cablegram from England in regard to placing the bonds.

J. H. SMITH.

THE TAILOR OF MANNHEIM.

He Invented a Bullet Proof Coat, and, Presto! Kings Are at His Feet.

Who could have told before the day that Mannheim held her epoch making tailor? Who even in Mannheim knew it? Mein Herr Dowe—the miraculous, as he is discovered to be—was known to his fellow citizens as a plain "schneider," of whom something might be made were it possible to multiply him by nine. And now where are the nine men—barring the emperor, Prince Bismarck and Count von Caprivi—who have stirred the fatherland as Herr Dowe has stirred it these few days?

A little while ago Herr Dowe was so impecunious that he was constrained to beg the loan of the pistol wherewith he has privately tried his experiment. This moment he may if he like be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Emperors are "wiring" him, syndicates are clustering round him, French and Russian spies are trying to bag him, and German detectives—as they appear to be—are foiling the spies. Most wonderful tailor!

Our correspondent's account makes it clear that the new coat of mail is a rigid garment which the warrior can put on his breast when he sees the foe, or clap on his back when he runs away from him. But it strikes us that the miraculous tailor has not and cannot solve the serious problem of impact. His coat of mail can stop the swiftest bullet, but it cannot destroy the force of the blow. Because a bullet is so small a thing, few people, soldiers excepted, understand how great its weight is at its terrific speed. A soldier receiving a bullet on his coat of mail would in all probability be knocked senseless for a time.

We can fancy him slowly coming to himself again, sitting up and leisurely looking round about him to see how things were going on. He has been technically dead for, say, 5 or 10 most precious minutes. But it is possible that if 30 or 40 per cent of his regiment were in the same position they might just as well, from the general's point of view, be physically dead for all time, and that though lives were saved the day might be lost. A warrior prostrated in that manner might prove a source of perplexity to the Red Cross rescuers and the takers of prisoners.—London News.

The Derby as a "One Horse" Race.

For a fortnight or more before the Derby everybody who talked or read about the subject must have become wearied of the expression that it would be a "one horse race." It may be well, however, to realize the fact that the Derby appears to be becoming a one horse institution, for at the start for the last eight Derbies odds have been laid on the favorite with the single exception of last year, when the merest shadow of odds (11 to 10) was laid against La Flèche. Before the race of Wednesday it seemed reasonable to inquire whether backing these so called certainties for the seven previous Derbies had proved profitable. The reply was that if the sum had been invested on the favorite in every instance the gains would have almost counterbalanced the losses, so that the backer would have "had his fun for nothing," although he would only have earned that unsatisfying reward for his arduous labors. On the other hand, if he had put the same sum on each of the favorites for the seven Derbies immediately preceding the one horse Derby period he would have been a considerable loser. So after all there is something to be said in favor of the one horse race.—London Saturday Review.

American News In Europe.

An English correspondent takes occasion to point out to Americans in the course of a recent letter to a New York newspaper that the outrageous quality of what is sent abroad from this country as news is working wonders in lowering us in the esteem of foreigners and in corrupting all classes of transatlantic readers. Of the few days preceding the transmission of his angry letter he states that more than half the whole matter sent during that week was given up to stories of lynching in the south, including minute details of the burning of a negro for outrage after an hour of torture with redhot irons, and nearly as long a story of the lynching of a black nursemaid.

"It is a small thing," says he, "that Americans living and traveling here should be continually insulted by opinions based on this garbage, but if international respect and amity mean anything it is not a small matter that our people as a whole should be persistently and libelously given away in this fashion, and from their own side too."

Mrs. E. D. Edwards and sons and Mrs. T. R. Meux left last night for Pacific Grove.

PROPOSED INDUSTRIES.

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION FROM MR. WILSON.

Glass Works and Grape Syrup Factories Among Fresno's Possibilities.

George A. Wilson writes from Chicago to a gentleman of this city, stating that some new industries are likely to be inaugurated in Fresno by eastern capital.

The first matter of which he speaks is the inquiry of a Chicago glass manufacturer as to the demand for glass jars and other ware in fruit packing, and if a suitable sand supply could be had.

There can be no doubt that the demand for glass jars would make the business profitable. As to the question of suitable sand it is here. About a year ago a gentleman looking over the coast for a suitable location for a glass factory, stated that the best sand found, and sand of the best quality for general purposes, was in Fresno county.

Another proposition comes from a New York gentleman who proposes to engage in the manufacture of grape syrup. He has a trade established already for the syrup, and therefore is particularly well prepared to engage in the manufacture successfully.

His inquiries about the grape supply would appear almost humorous to a Fresno vineyardist. He was particular in his inquiries as to the sufficiency of the grape supply, and Mr. Wilson with difficulty convinced him that enough grapes could be had at reasonable prices to warrant the establishment of a factory.

If the gentleman from New York could but see the immense amount of available grapes which annually go to waste for want of means and methods of utilizing them his doubts would vanish. Fresno needs grape syrup factories, and any one who has the requisite knowledge of the business must be able to succeed.

These matters should be looked after and the field should be brought to the attention of eastern people by proper methods and proper inducements held out to people of this kind to come here and take advantage of these unoccupied fields of industry.

Annie Hayes Returned.

The police were notified last Thursday night that Miss Annie Hayes, the 16-year-old daughter of E. Hayes, blacksmith on Fresno street, had disappeared from home. A search was made for the girl, but she could not be found.

She came home yesterday morning safe and sound, having spent the night at the house of a lady friend in the country. She and a lady friend of the family had gone out riding and the buggy broke down. Hence they could not get home until morning.

Emmett Riggins' Venue.

Emmett Riggins, who was recently acquitted in Justice Galloway's court in Oleander of the charge of interfering with firemen at the burning of the Fresno flouring mills, desires to state that he did not select Justice Galloway's court to be tried in. He applied for a change of venue and Justice Austin named Justice Galloway to try the case.

MRS. TILTON'S HOUSE

ALLEGED TO BE OF BAD REPUTATION.

The Landlady Arrested and One of Her Colored Lodgers—Mernin Indignant.

Policeman Mernin early yesterday morning arrested Mrs. Tilton on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame—a lodging house on Tulare street. Jessie Banning, a colored lodger, was arrested at the same time on a charge of vagrancy.

Mr. Mernin says that when he forced his way into Miss Banning's room a white man arose from the bed and without waiting to change his nightgown jumped through the window, taking the sash with him.

Both ladies appeared before Recorder Clark yesterday and were released on their own recognizance. A colored preacher vouched for Miss Banning being a hard working, honest girl.

When Policeman Mernin heard that the prisoners had been released without bail he was very much displeased and complained that the Recorder was not "standing in" with the officers in their efforts to enforce the law.

The recorder replied that if Mr. Mernin or anybody else expected him to "stand in" with the police because they had a spite against somebody they had come to the wrong shop.

"I don't propose to send Mrs. Tilton to jail and deprive her little children of her care. She might not be able to give bonds, and I don't propose that that woman shall be taken from her children and sent to jail," added the recorder.

Mr. Mernin suggested that if Mrs. Tilton should be found guilty she might have to go to jail anyhow.

"Tomorrow I shall ask for a change of venue to Judge Austin's court," said Mr. Mernin.

"I have no objection," said the recorder. "I don't care about trying the case at all."

MRS. TILTON REARRESTED.

Mr. Mernin did not file his complaint against Mrs. Tilton in Recorder Clark's court, but filed it before Justice of the Peace Crichton. Mrs. Tilton was rearrested and gave bonds for her appearance today.

Fred Witty appeared in Justice of the Peace Austin's court yesterday for examination on a charge of robbing J. J. Crossley. The complaining witness had left the county and the case was dismissed.

Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as blind, bleeding or protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggist or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Smith Bros., druggists. *

A Word to Ladies.

Ladies who desire a beautiful clear skin, free from pimples, boils, blotches and other eruptions, should commence at once to use Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills. They will also remove that heavy look about your eyes and make them bright, and will cure headache from whatever cause it arises. Remember you are only required to take one small pill at bed time, which is coated with pure sugar and will not gripe or produce any unpleasant sensation. Sold at 25c by Smith Bros., druggists. *

Onions for Coughs and Colds.

There is no remedy that acts more promptly on the throat, lungs and chest than Onion Syrup. It loosens the phlegm enabling you to throw it off. It relieves that tightness and oppressive feeling in chest and all soreness of the lungs. As a tonic and restorative it has no equal. Dr. Gunn's Onion Syrup is medicated in a manner so as to be more effectual than the plain syrup and not have any taste or odor of the onions, making it very pleasant to take. Sold at 50c by Smith Bros. druggists. *

HEALTH OFFICER.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPOINT DR. HOPKINS.

They Discuss Economic Methods and Adjourn as a Board of Equalization.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon the matter of appointing a county health officer came up as unfinished business.

Drs. G. W. Hare and Thomas M. Hayden, who were voted for at the previous meeting, were considered in nomination. The applications of Drs. P. N. Russell, J. B. Kelly and W. P. Miller were read by the clerk of the board. Supervisor Parker placed Dr. H. St. George Hopkins in nomination and the chairman directed a vote to be taken by ballot.

The first ballot cast was for Dr. Hare 2, Hopkins 1, Riley 1, Supervisor Wickersham absent on leave. The second ballot stood, Hare 1, Hopkins 2, Riley 1. The third stood, Hare 1, Hopkins 3, and he was declared elected.

The matter of fixing the salary of the county health officer was then considered. Mr. Butler stated that heretofore the salary of a health officer had been $100 per year, and that three officers had been appointed in the more populous districts. He was of the opinion that $100 was not sufficient to secure good service. On the motion to fix the salary at the old figure, the chairman and Messrs. Foster and Sayre voted aye, Mr. Butler not voting.

Mr. Foster then stated that as the business in hand was new to him, he desired information about how the frescoing was being done in the old portion of the court house, whether by contract or by day's work. He stated that he held that the strictest economy should be preserved in view of the fact that the people were not prepared to meet a heavy burden of debt at this time.

Mr. Sayre of the court house committee explained to him that two or three rooms had been ordered frescoed by day's work with the view of deciding whether further work should be done. He was of the opinion that the work would prove too expensive and be stopped when these rooms were finished.

Mr. Swartz, the supervising architect, was called in and stated to the board just what work the contractor had to do and what lay outside the contract. He stated that the frescoing could be done without damage to the furniture or carpets at any time hereafter.

The members of the board, after hearing Mr. Swartz, were unanimous in the decision to incur no expense that could reasonably be postponed. The board then adjourned to meet in regular session next Monday at 2 p.m.

AN EARTHLY PARADISE.

If We Would but Look Around, We Would Find It at Our Doors.

That this earth of ours is becoming a fad and uninteresting sort of place is a fallacy born of indigestion and a weak imagination.

There is a considerable portion of humanity who measure their happiness by what they can kill. And still for these the rogue elephant tramps down the tea plants in Ceylon and the man eating tiger figures in the Indian jungles. The South American possibilities in the hunting way are barely explored.

Frank B. Sanborn reports that Albania is a splendid hunting ground for the wild boar, a quarry more dangerous than any in this country except the grizzly bear. The African continent still swarms with game, and except in the equatorial belt is not too unhealthful to visit. In many of our states we have reached the time when the enactment of game laws is necessary, but there is sport enough yet in Idaho, Montana, the vast lake region of northern Minnesota, the Maine woods, the tarpon's and alligator's haunts in Florida, and especially the wild regions of British Columbia. The bison has vanished, but there was never much "sport" in his senseless slaughter.

Quieter minds find pleasure in the study of men and customs—past and present. In our own land there is material for the archeologists to study for many years. Whether among the wonderful ruins of the cliff dwellers' villages or in the relics of the mound builders there is work to be done rivaling Schliemann's in the Troad, Layard's at Bias Nimroud, or Champollion's in Egypt. There are the living as well as the dead—the African dwarfs, the Fuegan giants, the Melanesian cannibals, the Dyaks of Borneo. There are the north African potentates who will obligingly kill the amateur photographer, and Kaffirs who will feed him fat on juicy confections of grasshoppers and snake pie.

There are those who seek neither beasts to kill nor men to study, but pleasant places to hide where winds blow soft. These there are and always will be, so sturdily does earth resist its despoilers. The most tourist infested spot in the world, Switzerland, is full of unvisited nooks, while railroads into the heart of central Asia and over the Caucasus and through Bosnia, and the Danubian states take one to fresh haunts and homes. In British Columbia are glaciers finer than the Swiss, and off the coast are balmy islands where, lolling on his veranda in the air of June, one can look landward see towering peaks topped with eternal snow.

For that matter, one doesn't have to leave New York to find places where only the green of spring is needed to make a paradise. Where are wilder and nobler crags than the Palisades, fairer ranges of low mountains than the Highlands and Shawangunks? The Golden Horn is not more beautiful than the Narrows, the Bosporus than our Hudson, on whose western bank almost opposite New York the rattlesnake still sounds his alarm, strange birds flit at dawn and mountain laurel and mulberry grow in profusion.

Come, sirs, a truce to melancholy! The world is fair. Needs but to see it so the artist eye, the poet soul, the gift of imagination. With these one may grip firm his commutation ticket and cry to all black blasphemy of pessimism an answer stout, "The earthly paradise is here!"—New York Recorder.

Old Forms of Sport In England.

Dogfighting continues. I remember some years ago walking on the sands along a certain line of coast on a Sunday morning and passing half a dozen rings where they were conducting the dog fights with the liveliest animation and the strongest language. Baiting in all its branches I believe to be quite dead, yet 30 years ago badger baiting could be, and was, secretly enjoyed by badger and dog and onlooker in a certain back garden of a certain university town. A good, tough badger afforded very fine sport, I believe. Bear baiting in a mild form I have seen in the south of France, and bullfighting also in a mild form in the amphitheater of Arles. The only old form of sport which is really dead is the ancient Good Friday pastime of throwing at cocks. Nothing else is dead—only for a time in eclipse.—Walter Besant in London Queen.

THE PACKERS PRAISED

FOR SECURING THE REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

The Southern Pacific Also Lauded for Meeting the Demand for a Lower Rate.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The packers have been successful in their effort on behalf of the growers to receive a dollar rate on raisins and dried fruits, and the Southern Pacific has shown itself magnanimous and deserves the highest commendation for having come to the rescue of our suffering industry, in this its critical year making it possible to compete with Spain and practically command the market.

We thank the Southern Pacific, and we think the growers should at least feel that the packers have striven earnestly for their good in the strong and united pull for this result.

The voice of those who represented 80 per cent of the raisins that will be packed and sold this year, was given in vigorous and emphatic words to the railroads, that such a rate was an imperative need this year.

And their appeal has been heard.

This will not secure us a high price for raisins, but it will make it possible to put one-half cent higher price on our product than we could have otherwise done.

It gives "hope in lieu of despair." It lifts the cloud a little, and through the rift is seen brightness beyond.

If congress will now add one-half cent duty on raisins and place a proper duty on Zante currants, the raisin industry may again take its place among the profitable industries of the state.

We had not dared to hope from the railroads all that we asked, but the Southern Pacific, at least, has come grandly up to the emergency, and they deserve our praise.

Let us show our appreciation by kindly treatment of them and every road that will join with them in response to our appeal, to make it possible this year to profitably harvest the fruit of our trees and vines.

Three cheers for the Southern Pacific! Three cheers for C. H. Markham, their courteous and efficient agent, and when these have been given heartily, will not the growers, for once, say to the packers who so earnestly and unitedly represented their cause, "well done, good and faithful servants?"

From this success let us derive new courage to make also the fight for a tariff reform that will give us permanent control of the American market, at the same time giving the consumers of raisins the product at less than half the price, which Spain demanded before California came to the front as a raisin producing state.

We ask no praise, but we, in common with all the packers, will appreciate kindly approval of our work.

We strove earnestly for this end, and so did all.

Let us congratulate one another and resolve to do all in all our power to help secure the highest possible price for the growers, knowing that in helping others we most thoroughly help ourselves.

E. S. GRADDOCK,
L. L. GRAY.

SANTA CRUZ.

ALL FRESNOAN VISITORS ARE WELL.

How the Local Fire Department Leisurely Fought a Fire Recently.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent

SANTA CRUZ, August 4.—The amusement of the period here is the new plunge bath, where the old Dolphin bath house once stood. It is a "howling success" in the most literal sense of the word. I was really deafened with the noise when I visited it, and glad to get out of the heated atmosphere onto the ever cool and refreshing beach.

The followers of the piscatorial art are having a gay time. Salmon is plentiful. One gentleman, J. D. Chace of the Pacific Ocean house, caught forty-one large ones in a few hours and had them photographed on his return to terra firma.

We had quite a lively fire here on Tuesday afternoon. I inclose a notice of it cut out of Wednesday's Surf. You can see by that the state of the Santa Cruz fire department.

All the Fresno people here are well.

The following is the graphic description in the Surf of the manner in which the Santa Cruz fire department fought the fire:

"An alarm was turned in, but fully three-quarters of an hour elapsed before the Santa Cruz fire department appeared. The Pogonips from Kron's tannery were on hand at once and doing gallant service.

"The men, headed by the leader H. F. Kron, worked gallantly, but the force of water was so insufficient that little headway could be made.

"The hydrant to which the hose was attached was one of the old Hihn system. The city water line at this place has only a two inch pipe.

"At this end of town all was confusion. The horse which is supposed to draw the city's fire wagon was down on Beach Hill with the water cart. Some minutes after the ringing of the first alarm the horse and water wagon made their appearance, coming full tilt up the avenue, the driver gallantly swinging his whip and the water in the tank gaily slopping all over everything. After another indefinite period the horse was hitched up and the whole outfit started majestically for the fire."

SYLPH.

FIRE IN SANGER.

Robinson's Stable and Harris' Harness Shop.

A fire broke out at 8.20 last night in C. G. Robinson's livery stable in Sanger, and the stable with eighteen horses and J. T. Harris' harness shop adjoining went up in the flames.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It burst all at once from the roof of the stable in which were stored 100 tons of hay and a number of buggies and sets of harness. The buggies were saved, but the hay and harness were destroyed.

The bucket brigade worked valiantly but their efforts were futile. The fire burned out for want of material, there being no other buildings in reach of the stable and the harness shop.

The buggies and harness were insured for $650.

DYSPEPSIA AND Fullness AFTER EATING CURED BY
INDIGESTION Flatulency AND SOUR STOMACH CURED BY
Lash's KIDNEY AND LIVER Bitters
FOR SALE BY
Buker & Colson

A SILVER MEMORIAL

ISSUED BY THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

They Ask Congress to Increase the Use of Silver as Money.

The following memorial to congress has been issued by the women of Utah:

In the face of unparalleled disasters the women of Utah, in mass meeting assembled, appeal to your honorable bodies. We respectfully petition that at the ensuing special session of congress legislative measures be adopted to increase the use of silver as money and enhance the price of silver bullion.

We do not assume to speak of the theory which should be adopted or the means which should be used to attain these ends, but we speak from a knowledge of the distress and business disaster which have already fallen upon our territory and this whole intermountain region from the partial cessation of silver mining, and which must increase when this industry is more completely abandoned.

Silver mining is almost the only source of revenue of this whole intermountain region. The miners consume the agricultural products, laborers and merchants are paid by the product of our mines, and with the cessation of mining there will be common and widespread disaster. Already hundreds of working women as well as men have lost their situations, thousands of skilled laborers have been discharged from our mines, and with no occupation and no capital, will soon have no food for themselves or families.

A few mineowners are still working their mines, but with reduced force and wages and without profit, and this only to avoid the waste and damage resulting to machinery and mines from closing and stopping pumps; even this work continues only because of the hope that the price of silver may increase so as to enable a resumption.

Unless this advance of price comes soon the industry must cease, and other thousands of helpless laborers will be discharged. If this were only temporary, or affected only one of our industries, we would bear up bravely, but the foundation upon which our entire business structure rests is silver mining, and failure brings universal disaster. The people of the east are assured that in these appeals we are not actuated by selfish motives, or making a false cry when asking that the bitter cup be turned aside. They, too, are directly and indirectly interested in our welfare, not only as citizens of a common country, but in a pecuniary way; our merchants buy of them and obtain credit in proportion to the prosperity of our country.

Our railroads are built, our mines opened and our improvements largely made on credit. Our railroad, state, territorial and municipal bonds, our principal loans and much of our mining stocks are held in the east, therefore they cannot ruin our one great industry and inestimably lessen values without damaging their own interests.

The development of this country and the investments in property here have been undertaken and accomplished when the laws of the country and the platforms of its political parties pledged the nation to maintain the parity between gold and silver, and gave investors the greatest pledge of security in the world, and while we do not understand why this pledge has failed, we see and know the effects of its failure.

We are loyal women. With you we have an intense affection and pride in our native land, and we cannot believe that an appeal which directly affects the happiness and prosperity of the people of one-third of this republic can be listened to with indifference by you, and we most respectfully submit our memorial.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT COUGH CURE. TAKE THE BEST. 25¢ SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, promptly; relieves Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25 cts.
SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50cts. Injector free. Sold by Webster Bros., cor. K and Mariposa sts

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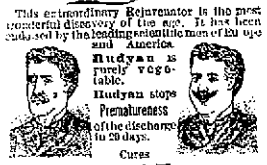
Hudyan.
This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.
Cures BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER
Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility, Nervousness, Emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.
Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.
The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Of the latest and most approved designs, the cheapest in construction and operation and the most perfect in working of any now in use. For estimates or particulars apply or address
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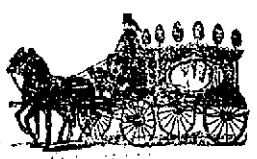
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ROAD STATISTICS

COMPILED BY COUNTY SURVEYOR HOXIE.

Estimates of Expenditures Made and Probable Cost of Metalling Roads.

The following statistics have been compiled by County Surveyor George L. Hoxie at the request of the Committee of Promotion of the State Road convention to be held in Sacramento a month hence.

The number of miles of public roads in Fresno county is 1424, of which 1224 are dirt road and 200 sand. There are no gravelled or macadam roads in the county.

The road tax is 50½ cents per $100 of assessed valuation of taxable property.

County Treasurer Nelson estimates the amount expended on roads during the past ten years to be $500,000.

Mr. Hoxie reports suitable stone and gravel material available for road building obtainable at an average distance of twenty-five miles and that the average cost of metalling a road would be $500 per mile.

In answer to the question "In your opinion would it be economy to construct and maintain highways in your county at general cost, even if the sum total had to be raised on county bonds, taking into consideration the use of good roads meanwhile, time saved, power saved and values enhanced, pending the forty years' life of the bonds under the new constitutional amendment permitting loans for that time?" Mr. Hoxie states that it would.

He also is of the opinion that the law making supervisors district superintendents is an improvement over the former law. He is also of the opinion that under a competent and experienced head, roads can be built better and cheaper under a contract system and according to a comprehensive county scheme than under the independent district system.

He reports two miles of county road sprinkled at an expense of $150 per month to the county. He also reports that the present width of roads of sixty feet could with advantage be reduced to forty or fifty feet.

The public schools of this city will open for the fall and winter term on September 18th, about one week later than the usual time of beginning.

KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.
Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Valued Indorsement
of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

Scott's Emulsion
of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

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(Poor Man's Friend)
The Largest Department Store in the San Joaquin Valley.
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BOOTS AND SHOES
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LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
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The cheapest place in the State.
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Mail orders promptly attended to.

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Makes a specialty of all kinds of land script; defective titles cured, patents secured, and applications made in legal form for state, school and swamp lands.

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Pharmacists
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The Leading Drug House in Fresno
Prescriptions and Family Recipes a Specialty.
Perfumes, Sponges, Brushes and all kinds of Toilet Articles in endless variety. Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Etc.
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By sending to this office the name of a new subscriber to either daily or weekly with pay for first month for daily (sixty cents) or three months (seventy-five cents) for weekly.
These books are, either of them, worth many times the price of the paper, but are given away so as to increase the already large circulation of THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN and FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.
The books are well and substantially bound, clearly printed, and are highly useful in the household.
OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN
Is a standard work, over 100,000 copies having been printed and sold. It was compiled and edited by H. R. Stout, M. D., a physician of more than national reputation. It is a plain, practical and reliable guide to the detection and treatment of all the diseases common to the country. Designed for use by people who have not made the practice of medicine a study or a business and who are not supposed to be familiar with technical phrases and names, but want information stated in plain English. Gives separately with every disease the treatment prescribed by each of the "schools" and full and explicit directions for nursing the sick, preparation of food for the sick, etc.
To know when to go after a doctor is an important thing. Nine times out of ten calling one is a useless expense, while failing to call one at the proper time may cost a life. This book contains 540 pages, bound in cloth, making an ornamental, as well as useful, addition to any library.
THE LADIES' OWN COOK BOOK
Is a practical and economical guide to cooking, canning, curing and preserving. Including also a chapter on confectionery, showing how to make all kinds of candies, ice cream, etc., by MRS. JANE WARREN.
This book is a standard authority on cooking. It is very tastefully printed and bound in oilcloth.
A copy of either of these valuable books will be presented to any subscribre of THE REPUBLICAN, according to the terms set forth above.
Send name and address with remittance in Wells Fargo or P.O. money order to
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MADERA'S SET BACK

Lawsuits Involving Nearly a Million Dollars.

BROWN AND R. H. M'DONALD JR

The John Brown Colony, The Madera Land & Fruit Company Tied Up in Court.

Francis A. Fee, district attorney of Madera county, was in Fresno last evening and returned home on this morning's train.

He speaks "with pride" to the fact that there is not a criminal case on the calendar of the superior court. But the civil calendar contains several cases of great importance and involving large sums of money.

One of these is a suit brought by John Brown as a stockholder of the Equitable Homestead Corporation against the Madera Fruit and Land Company to set aside the transfer from the Equitable Homestead Corporation to the Madera Fruit and Land Company, alleging want of consideration. The property involved consists of 1000 acres of land in vines and trees and valued at $250,000. It is also alleged that the Madera Fruit and Land Company is insolvent. A receiver has been appointed to take charge of its affairs.

Another suit has been brought against the Madera Fruit & Land Company and others by R. H. McDonald Jr. to set aside the transfer of 2020 acres in trees and vines in the John Brown colony, and valued at $500,000.

I. I. Cory of this city, and Francis A. Fee of Madera, are counsel for the plaintiffs, and Frank H. Short of Fresno, and Wallace & Rhodes and W. H. Lafree of Madera are attorneys for the defendants.

An attachment suit has been brought against the Madera Land & Fruit Company by the Bank of Madera to recover $11,000 overdrafts.

About 600 purchasers are tied up in the Equitable Homestead corporation and the John Brown colony, and most of them have fully paid for their land. Eastern colonists have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in the property, and they cannot get a valid deed.

The Hughes addition to Madera is also tied up in the Chapman claims. All these things have given a black eye to the new county, and have prevented many hundreds of thousands of dollars from being invested.

The enterprising people of Madera have confidence, however, that after these cases shall have been decided, if not before, foreign capital will pour in, and the young county will forge ahead to prosperity.

MASONIC MEETING.

Plans for Refitting the Temple Discussed.

A general meeting of the members of the Masonic fraternity was held in Odd Fellows' hall last night for the purpose of discussing the situation.

The committee heretofore appointed to formulate plans presented the matter in hand, and a number of plans were discussed by the members present.

The proposition was generally agreed to that the entire third story should be used for Masonic purposes, and plans for the arrangement will be presented at a meeting to be held on August 25th.

At that meeting the completed plans of arrangement will be presented drawn by the architect, Harry A. Thomas, and at the same time Jeff G. James will present terms of lease and other particulars for consideration.

The meeting on the 25th instant will be a business meeting of the lodge, and it is expected that there will be a full attendance of members in order to definitely determine upon the course to be pursued.

MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

The People Manifesting Commendable Interest.

The fact that people are taking a great deal of interest in the Midwinter Exposition is evidenced by offers made of fruit, etc.

Yesterday F. B. Gillespie donated a fine box of Malaga grapes—nine clusters filling the box. The clusters weighed on an average over four pounds.

John M. Summer also brought in a box of excellent yellow egg plums which are fine specimens. All that is necessary evidently is to let the people know what is wanted and where to bring it and the material for an excellent exhibit will be forthcoming.

Harry Wallace's Return.

Harry A. Wallace, formerly clerk of the Grand Central hotel, has returned to this city after an absence of four months in the east. He spent some time with relatives in Danvers, Mass., and took in the World's Fair in Chicago.

Mr. Wallace says that a person could stay for two months at the World's Fair and see something new every day.

Fever Panic Over.

PENSACOLA, Fla., August 10.—No suspicious case of sickness was reported up to a late hour tonight. The panic is over and a committee of safety was appointed at a mass meeting tonight to thoroughly investigate matters and request Surgeon General Wyman to send an expert in yellow fever here to make a thorough examination.

A Prominent Man Suicides.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Charles Eddy, until six months ago vice president and general traffic manager of the Reading railroad, suicided in Washington Park tonight. No cause is known.

Feeling of Free Silverites.

GOLDEN, Col., August 10.—President Cleveland was hanged in effigy last night by free silver enthusiasts.

FROM SELMA.

A Hunting Party That Had Venison to Eat.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent.

SELMA, August 10.—John Borden and family are spending a few weeks at the coast.

G. W. Terrill is in San Francisco on a short business trip.

William E. Walker has accepted the position as agent of the Earl Fruit Company at Selma and will commence shipping at once.

Professor C. J. Walker, W. M. Spencer, Sam Stroud, T. R. Brewer and J. A. Stroud left yesterday for the Coast Range mountains, where they will spend their vacation.

Miss F. E. Wheat is spending the summer in Santa Cruz.

P. Rasmussen is preparing to erect a residence on his lots near the school house.

Miss Georgia Nees is spending the week with friends in Fresno.

The party of hunters who made a trip to North Fork of Kings river have returned and declare they had venison to eat on the trip, but solemnly refuse to tell how it was procured.

F. Dusy and wife, accompanied by Mrs. D. S. Snodgrass, will leave for the mountains tomorrow.

Rev. T. A. Atkinson has returned from his trip to the northern part of the state. Rev. Patterson filled the appointment at the M.E. Church South Sunday morning and evening. X.X.X.

Walter Weaver's Examination.

The examination of Walter Weaver for burglary was begun before Justice of the Peace Austin yesterday. The prosecution closed its case, and the defense will be opened today.

Weaver is charged with having burglariously entered the barn of Alexander Fisher in Wittram colony on the night of June 1st of this year and stealing a trunk, a shotgun and a rifle.

Colonel William Forsyth has returned from Santa Cruz after a few days' outing.

WHITE LABOR BEST.

PORTER BROTHERS GIVE SOME FIGURES.

White Women Pack Fruit Faster and Neater Than the Chinese.

The manager of Porter Brothers was seen yesterday and gave some facts and figures touching the labor question, which show that there is no excuse for the preference given Chinese and Japanese labor over white.

When spoken to about the matter he stated that he preferred white packers because they were white people and that they were obliging if treated right. If it became necessary to push the work, as was frequently the case, in order to get a car loaded by a certain time they would willingly make the extra exertion. If it was desirable to work at night all that was necessary was to explain the matter and the white labor would comply willingly to any reasonable demand.

Chinese laborers on the other hand always want to make the job last and it is almost impossible to get them to accelerate their work in an emergency. On the contrary they would lag back in the harness and "soldier" on such occasions.

White laborers will perform more work than the Chinese, and when once they are instructed as to what is required women wrap neater, better and faster than Chinese, and are in every way preferable. He instanced one young lady whose name is withheld from print, who packed sixty-eight boxes of pears on the Butler vineyard the other day.

On the day this was done the figures of the pay roll will speak for themselves. At the Butler vineyard twenty Chinamen, employed by this firm as skilled packers, packed pears in one end of the house and eight white women, with two men to carry fruit to them, in the other. The conditions under which they worked were substantially the same.

This entire crew packed 760 boxes. Of this amount the ten white laborers put up 430 boxes, and the twenty Chinamen packed 330 boxes. An additional white man was employed at the time stenciling boxes and doing other work, but this was not any part of the labor performed by the Chinese.

All these facts taken into consideration, together with the further facts that the white laborer of Fresno stands in absolute need of employment, and are appealing to the packers for it, and the further fact the money earned will be put into circulation here at home and not sent out of the country, must impress upon the average intellect the conclusion that a man who ignores the appeals of his countryman and kind and employs Chinamen and Japs in preference is, at heart, a fit bedfellow for the Mongolian himself.

It may and probably will be necessary to employ this foreign labor during the vintage, but it is not necessary nor is it right, fair or decent to refuse employment to white labor and prefer the Chinese now when our own people stand so seriously in need of employment. The American home should not be undermined to perpetuate the Chinese bunk, and American children should not hunger that the Chinese may feast and play tan.

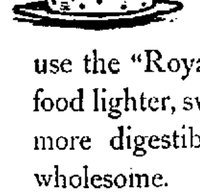
Drunk and Speechless.

John Haggerty was found at 11 o'clock last night embracing the sidewalk in front of Blackler's store on the corner of Fresno and I streets.

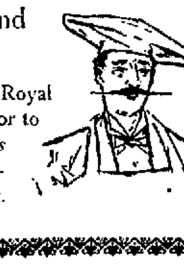
He was fast asleep and snoring and Policeman Russell and Special Cutbirth had great difficulty in packing him to jail owing to the strength of his breath, which was 120 proof.

Mr. Haggerty will explain to the recorder today whether it was steam beer or common whisky that put him to sleep.

Nick P. Justy has been confined to his house for several days from a bilious attack.



IN EVERY Receipt that calls for baking powder use the "Royal." It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.



"We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others."—*United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States.*

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Seven Special Policemen Sworn In.

CARD FROM PRESIDENT CHURCH

He Advises Firms and Corporations to Employ Watchmen at Once.

The fact that large numbers of suspicious characters, tramps, etc., are now in this city and are seen prowling about the city front at all hours of the night has emphasized the necessity of taking precautions against incendiarism and burglary.

The packing houses have employed special watchmen to guard their property at night. Seven special policemen were sworn in yesterday by City Clerk Shanklin, and it is expected that the precautions now being taken by the city authorities will result in putting a stop to the destruction of property.

The following address to property owners has been prepared by District Attorney Church in his capacity as president of the Board of City Trustees.

TO FRESNO PROPERTY OWNERS.—In view of the alarming frequency with which fires have occurred in Fresno of late, and the financial damage resulting therefrom, and also with a keen appreciation of the tendency of such a state of affairs to create business distrust and deaden the moral sensibilities of the community, I deem it my duty, as president of the Board of City Trustees and chief executive officer of the city, to suggest to our citizens some remedy, if possible, for the present condition of things.

Owing to the exhausted condition of the city treasury it will be impossible for the city government to provide additional police protection at present, but I would suggest and urge that corporations, firms and individuals having large property interests at stake employ such special watchmen as will afford security for the time being against incendiary attempts.

If those whose interests are large enough to warrant it will pursue the above course they will very materially aid the police force in their efforts to properly protect life and property.

Several special policemen have been appointed and qualified upon the request of property owners, who pay for their services.

It is important that merchants and others, whose back yards are filled with boxes and strewn with abandoned papers and straw and weeds, should cause the same to be cleaned up at once.

FRIMAN CHURCH,
President Board of Trustees.

CONGER'S DEFICIT.

The Government Offers a Reward for His Arrest.

The work of experting the accounts of J. W. Conger, late internal revenue collector for this district, has been completed and the amount of money embezzled by him is $5600.

Conger's bondsmen will be called upon to make good this amount to the government. The treasury department has also offered a reward of $500 for his arrest.

Conger disappeared about two months ago and since then nothing has been heard for him. It was supposed that he had gone to Mexico.

Fleeing From Yellow Fever.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 10.—Birmingham has declared a quarantine against Pensacola, Fla. A special train passed through here this morning filled with refugees. They were not allowed to get off the train, the doors being locked and guards being on all the platforms. They went north from here.

CURETON OVERTHROWN

HIS CHARIOT RACE WITH AN ICE WAGON.

In His Destructive Wake a Pop Corn Stand Suddenly Goes Out of Business.

About 5.30 yesterday afternoon the team in one of the National Ice Company's wagons ran away on Mariposa street and created considerable excitement for a short time.

It was at the busiest time of the day when the street is crowded with vehicles. W. H. Cureton had just mounted his family chariot and headed the family nag for home, the one chewing its cud and the other some plug tobacco.

He was careering gaily down J street toward Mariposa, when the ice wagon came flying down the street and turned the corner. Mr. Cureton tried to sheer in toward the bank building and clear the track. He did not succeed, however.

The ice wagon as it flew by caught the hind wheel of Cureton's buggy and sent it rolling over sidewise, throwing the horse down and piling Mr. Cureton out in the street. The buggy mashed the popcorn man's establishment all to pieces, scattering his wares about the street.

Mr. Cureton was pulled out of the wreck by the leg, and stood on his head by a well-intentioned but over zealous friend, and was found to be but little damaged. His horse was injured about the head and the buggy was smashed considerably; but after the vehicle was righted and the horse headed for home Mr. Cureton pulled his trouser legs down, and bowing in a pleased manner on the sympathetic assembly journeyed toward the waiting family board.

The popcorn man had gone out of business completely, however, for his wheeled machine was a complete wreck. He does not know who to sue for the damage done, but resents the vigorous kicks which Cureton gave his glass case in extricating himself from the wreck.

Reducing Purses.

NEW YORK, August 10.—After several days' deliberation the eastern racing associations have determined to reduce the value of their overweight purses from $1000 to $600. The announcement of this sweeping reduction was made public last night, when the following official bulletin was sent out:

The money offered for the overweights for the fall meetings of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Brooklyn Jockey Club and New York Jockey Club will be $600 and upwards.

As the Monmouth park meeting will close in two weeks it was not mentioned in the notice, but there is no question that the purses will be reduced at that track next year. These four associations—the Monmouth park, the Coney Island, the Brooklyn and the New York jockey clubs—comprise all the legitimate tracks in the east, and their united action in the matter of reducing the value of purses will have a tremendous influence in the thoroughbred interest all over the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Blackler have returned from the mountains.

DEATH OF JAMES R. CUTTEN

He Succumbs to Inflammation of the Bowels.

James R. Cutten, the well known 'bus driver of the Grand Central hotel, died about 10 o'clock last night at the Hughes hotel.

During the latter part of last week he became ill from the effects of eating grapes and swallowing the seeds, and a physician was called to relieve his intense sufferings.

The seeds, however, had found lodgment in the smaller intestines, and notwithstanding everything possible was done to relieve him, inflammation set in and death resulted.

Jimmie Cutten came here several years ago and for the past five years has been driving the Grand Central 'bus. He was a young man of excellent habits and impulses and was popular with all who knew him.

He was at the time of his death 31 years old. He was a native of Albert county, New Brunswick, Canada, and has two brothers and two sisters in this county. The date of the funeral will be announced hereafter.

SPANISH BOOKS.

The Mexican Population Would Like Some in the Public Library.

Translated From the Spanish

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Why is it that there are no Spanish books in the Free Public Library here? There are numerous Mexican people in Fresno, but there are no books in the library that they can borrow. It is an injustice, and for that reason I beg of you, sir, to do all that you can in our behalf.

The Mexican race is the race of the country, and therefore they should have all the privileges that are accorded to Americans.

Kissing the hands to you, I remain your servant,
JOSE GARCIA.

W. T. Sesnon of Los Angeles is spending a few days in Fresno.

FROM WALL STREET.

BANKER CLEWS IS MORE HOPEFUL.

"Wall Street Sees Light at Last." Gold Is Coming From Europe.

Henry Clews, the Wall street financier, has issued a hopeful circular under date of August 5th:

At last Wall street begins to see light. During the week, new factors have entered into the situation of a character calculated to afford a large and permanent relief to suffering interests. The misfortunes that have befallen the Chicago speculators have proved to be a benefit to the whole country. Their withholding of grain and other kinds of produce from the usual course of export for several months was largely the cause of the heavy drain of gold that introduced the existing troubles. The stringency which they so largely helped to create has at last compelled them to realize at ruinous losses, and their products are going direct to Europe and forcing back the gold they had driven out of the country. Already some $12,000,000 of gold is on its way thither, and still larger amounts are expected to follow. This is one of the reliefs that has appeared within the week.

Another hopeful condition has arisen out of the heavy break in securities last week. The chance it afforded of buying our best securities at 20 to 30 per cent below their average price has brought out a steady stream of buying orders from London and other European centers, and the amount exported, though not definitely known, must aggregate many millions in value. This again has created a large amount of bills on Europe and contributed to the importation of gold.

For the moment this movement has somewhat abated, partly in consequence of some recovery in the prices of securities and partly owing to the Bank of England having on Thursday advanced its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent; but as all the symptoms show a decided foreign gain of confidence in our investments, and as that gain will be increased by the suspension of silver purchases—which may now be regarded as all but assured—the probabilities favor a revival of these shipments at an early date.

Also it seems reasonable to anticipate that the now prostrate condition of the great speculative interests centering at Chicago will necessitate further large exports of grain and provisions. With these causes contributing to swell the credit side of our account with Europe, and with the current and necessary future decline in our imports diminishing the debtor side, it is clear that we are now in the beginnings of a change in the balance of our foreign trade that can hardly fail to bring to this country a large ultimate aggregate of gold. We do not venture to estimate what that total may be; but among those nearest the heart of foreign banking operations it is variously estimated at from twenty-five to forty millions of dollars.

In this factor alone, therefore, we have ample assurance of an early large reinforcement of the reserves of the banks—of itself sufficient to cure the stringency not only at this center, but also at the interior. Other reliefs are also coming into play. The banks of this city are making arrangements for taking out about ten millions additional circulation, which within a few days will enable them to satisfy the urgent wants of their country and western correspondents.

The city savings banks have obviated one source of danger by notifying their depositors that they avail themselves of their legal right to defer payment of deposits for thirty to sixty days. Having done this, there will no longer be any excuse for certain of their number continuing to hoard large sums of money by which they have provided against a possible run of depositors.

Thus strongly fortified it seems entirely reasonable to conclude that so far as the crisis is due to mere scarcity of currency its backbone is broken. Only two possible sources of obstruction to the recovery of confidence remain: The waiting for the verdict of congress on the silver question, and the possibility of further accidents arising from late speculative losses and from the prolonged tension to which business has been exposed. As to the former little doubt is now entertained in any quarter, and as to the latter the danger will daily diminish as the new supplies of money become distributed; while it is certain that scarcely any misfortune can befall speculators in produce which will not benefit the situation and the country.

The construction that Wall Street puts upon these new features in the situation found expression on Wednesday in a rise of 5 to 10 points in the prices of stocks and in a general rout of the bear forces. One distinct sign of recovery of confidence is the appearance of the frugal investor bearing a satchel, who is notably the surest interpreter of the financial barometer. This rara avis doubly blesses a disturbed market, first by bringing cash into it and next by taking securities out of it, and is always welcomed as the harbinger of calm.

To the investing public the present range of prices affords an opportunity for buying advantageously such as is very rarely afforded. Large lines of stocks and bonds can now be procured at prices which will yield fully 1 per cent more than the ordinary rate of interest. Buying for speculation, however, should be undertaken only upon very ample margin.

ANOTHER FAITH CURE

A Man's Eyeballs Restored by Prayer.

EXPERIENCE OF A FRESNOAN.

His Eyes Burst and Ran From Their Sockets and New Eyes Grew in Their Place.

A few days ago a dispatch was sent through the Associated Press from Battle Creek, Mich., announcing that H. Bahler, formerly of Fresno, who lost his eyeballs by disease some time before, had recovered his sight by new eyeballs which had grown into the empty sockets.

The story was generally discredited, and characterized as a newspaper fake and not a clever one at that. It is true that Mr. Bahler resided in this city and lost his eyeballs here. There are many people here who knew him and his wife very well, and among these is Mrs. E. P. Naylor of 1406 K street.

She corroborates the story and ascribes the almost miraculous event to the faith cure. She said last night:

"I have known Mr. Bahler for the past fifteen years and know that he was entirely blind, the eyeballs entirely gone, and that no physician in New York, Michigan, Texas, Colorado or California, had the slightest reason to suppose he would ever be anything else than totally blind all his days.

"Numerous physicians in this state have a thorough knowledge of his case, among them Dr. Wythe or Dr. Wiley—I am not sure which—of Oakland.

"For the past three years he has made the study of healing in answer to prayer a specialty, and has proved to his entire satisfaction the cases which have been healed in answer to his prayer of faith, that the Lord is as able and willing to heal now as when on the earth, and that He meant just what His words indicated when He said that the prayer of faith should be heard and the sick be healed.

"When he was in Fresno last winter he and his wife called on me, and as this topic (healing by prayer) was a favorite one with him, I asked in a sort of joking way, 'Why don't you ask for your eyes?'

"'Well, how do you know but that I have done so?' He then asked me to look at them, and to my surprise, although I also believe the Lord who made can also repair the body, there were actually eyeballs filling out with clear, distinct tracings of veins branching out all over them, and as the weeks went by they grew fuller and more natural, and soon the pupils appeared and he began to see light or moving objects.

"He always said, 'I shall give God the glory when I get my sight.'

"I remember advising him to have several physicians examine his eyes at once so that when the time should come there could be no dispute as to how he was healed.

"He seemed to think it would be well to do so and I think did act upon the suggestion.

"He was, at the time he lost his eyes, a confectioner and took cold which settled in them by going into the wind from the heated stove over which he had been working. One eyeball burst in a few days and ran out, the other following soon after.

"The eyeballs were taken out as stated in THE REPUBLICAN and he was educated in a school for the blind.

"He always read from a book of raised letters, such as the blind use.

"No physician that I have yet conversed with, ever saw such a case restored, and surely no one would dispute the means of healing or wish to take the credit from the Lord, for no physician had been treating them.

"When Mr. and Mrs. Bahler left here last spring they said they would let me know how he progressed, but your card of today is the first I have heard of them since they left Fresno."

TOM WILLIAMS NERVOUS

HE STILL THINKS THAT HE KILLED SULLIVAN.

He Was Badly Broken Up When Told He had Killed an Unknown Man.

Tom Williams still looks stolid and worried while he stutters away in the county jail.

Yesterday morning the sheriff read to him the warrant issued by the coroner upon the findings of the jurors at the inquest, and for the first time Williams was informed that he had killed Nieri and not Sullivan.

At first he would not believe it, and claimed that he knew it was Sullivan whom he had shot, and that he could not be mistaken.

When he was positively assured that Sullivan, his old enemy, was alive and well and his substitute to drive the grain wagon was killed, the terrible character of his crime seemed to dawn on him and he was badly broken up.

However he is not clear yet in his mind that Sullivan is not dead, and one of his fellow prisoners stated that he is terribly worried about the matter and that he might become deranged from brooding over it.

He says that Sullivan had frequently assaulted him and threatened his life, and that he felt justified in shooting Sullivan to protect his own life.

He says that one time Sullivan assaulted him with a mallet and at another drew a pistol on him. He had also threatened to kill him on sight. He stood in great dread of him, and therefore fired as soon as Nieri approached, supposing him to be Sullivan.

PERSONALS.

Charles A. Wing, advance agent for Robert Mantell, arrived on this morning's train.

A. Brown, of the Sierra Irrigation and Lumber Company, has returned from Pine Ridge. Mrs. Brown remained there.

A. G. Fellman of J. K. Armsby & Co., Chicago, is in town today on business, general agents of the Home Packing Company.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spence, Miss Syl Davidson, Miss Annie Searey and J. A. Bozman of Tuskaloosa, Ala., arrived on yesterday afternoon's train.

H. A. Wallis, after an absence of four months, returned yesterday. He visited his relatives at his old home in Boston, Mass., and took in the World's Fair on his way back to these sunny glades.

Judge E. C. Winchell, who has been confined to his bed for the last ten days with acute rheumatism, leaves on tomorrow morning's train at 3 o'clock for Oakland and Bartlett Springs, for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. E. J. Latimer, librarian of the Free Public Library of this city, has gone to San Francisco on a vacation. She will be absent two or three weeks, during which time her place in the library will be filled by Mrs. W. T. Shelton.

THE MILLS WILL RUN.

But a New Plan of Payment is Introduced.

The Madera Flume and Trading Company this morning announced to the men employed at the mill in Madera that the works would have to shut down unless the men would accept one-third of their pay in cash and two-thirds in due bills payable in ninety days. The necessity of making this proposition is forced on the company by the general business depression. The men understand the situation and promptly agreed to the terms offered rather than to have operations cease entirely. The payments on time may cause some inconvenience, but nothing to what would have ensued if the mills had shut down.—Madera Mercury.

California Fruit Sales.

CHICAGO, August 10.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction today at the following prices:

Chicago—Bartletts $1.35@1.60, Crawfords 85c@$1.15, Fosters 85c@$1.10, nectarines $1.30@1.35, half crates Tokay $1.75@2, half crates Muscat 90c, half crates Rose de Peru 80c@90, egg plums 85c@1, Duane purple 95c@$1.15, Columbia plums $1.05@1.30, Bradshaw 80c @$1.15, peach plums $1.10@1.25, German prunes $1.20@1.30, Gross prunes 90c@$1.

Boston—Bartletts $1.70@1.80, Crawfords 75c@$1.75, Fosters 90c@$1.20, Hales early $1.20@1.30, tragedy $1.40@2.50, egg plums 90c@$1, Washington plums 90c@$1.20, Royal Native 75c@1.75, peach plums $1.05@1.75, Moorpark apricots 75c@$1.05, half crates Rose de Peru $1.50, half crates Tokay $1.25, half crates Fontainbleau 90c@$1.15.

New York—Bartletts $1.15@2, Howell pears $1@1.40, egg plums 80c@$1.20, Duane purple 75c@$1.15, Columbia $1, Crawfords $1@1.20.

Minneapolis—Bartletts $1.20@1.50.

New York—Porter Bros. sold six carloads of California fruit at auction today realizing the following prices: Early Crawford 70c@$1.25, egg plums 75c@95, Bartlett pears $1.25@1.80, half crates Tokays $2.50, half crates Muscats $1.35.

SACKED RAISINS.

A PRODUCER WHO HAS A COMPLAINT TO MAKE.

He Thinks the Reduction of Freight on Boxed Raisins Should Extend to Sacks.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Will you permit a producer to say a few words in reference to the spontaneous outburst of thanksgiving and praise to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company by a packer—appearing in your paper the other day.

This packer calls, in earnest tones, upon all the raisin men to join with him in the loud acclaim of praise and rejoicing, because the railroad company reduced the freight upon boxed raisins, while the rate on sacked goods remains as before.

In common with hundreds of other growers I refuse to give thanksgiving until such a time as when we find that we have cause for such exultation of spirit and rejoicing as this enthusiastic packer calls for.

The growers generally are not packers, but ship their raisins principally in sacks, therefore if this packer wants the growers' voices to be heard, lovingly mingling with the enthusiastic shouts of the packers, let the railroad company also reduce the freight on sacked goods.

But that, of course, would have given the grower the same privilege to market his goods at reduced rates, as is now enjoyed by the packer, and would not have given as has in this case now been done—the packers an advantage and a special privilege, and a pull upon the growers.

If the sacked raisins had also been reduced that would have made the growers rejoice, but the thanksgiving and praise of the above mentioned packer would then have been less hearty and spontaneous than now.

He (the packer) knows that if the large majority of the growers are to reap any substantial benefit out of the reduction the growers must, in most cases, get their raisins packed at outrageously high prices by the commission packers, and that will put more money in the packer's pocket, hence his exultation, thanksgiving and "praise the" (not the Lord,) but "railroad company."

The railroad company did not make a reduction from the promptings of a patriotic spirit, but simply because a new line of steamers proposed to carry raisins east for 50 cents per 100 pounds. So you see that this packer's great praise service is a little too previous and rather too liberally bestowed.

A PRODUCER.

COOL CONSIDERING.

AN ENTERPRISING LAWYER WORKING UP A CASE.

Where Modesty Was Ripped Up the Back by Well Developed Gall.

Yesterday afternoon, when the sun was doing its best to expand the volume of metallic currency, an able bodied young lawyer astonished the court deputies by putting in an appearance at the court house.

Just at present, if you wish to find a lawyer you do not rush up to the coppered throne to find him. If he is not out of town you seek some crypt where the electric fan revolves and the mint julip trickles over the transparent ice, and there you find him in sodality with his kind.

The mellow light falls through stained glass into the shady retreat, the air is redolent with the mellow bouquet of rare old sherry whose sunshine has been long ripening in the shade, and the lawyer in mellow tones recounts encounters past and glories to come with his coparceners who are likewise mellow.

Your lawyer therefore is not possessed of an overweening desire to rush out into the sun and superinduce perspiration, and this is why the deputies in the county clerk's office gazed at the apparition in wonder and amazement.

"Where is the judge?" he demanded in perspiring tones, as he fell into a chair.

He was informed that Judge Harris had not recovered from his Tehipiti campaign; Judge Holmes, since his return from Mt. Ararat was given over to the study of archaeology, and Judge Webb had sought a bank where the wild thyme grows.

"How far is it out there?" he asked of the astonished deputies who had assembled to inspect this legal comet which had thus bolted its orbit.

"Oh, its about three-quarters of a mile."

"Say! one of you fellows go out there and tell him to come down here, I want to make a motion in a case."

Then the young men with one accord rose up and heaved him over among the rubbish of the temple, and on the spot where he fell a brazen monument will be set up, that future generations may thereby be admonished.

John Morley, well borer, was arrested at midnight by Policeman Anderson for disturbing the peace of his landlady.

THE SILVER QUESTION

A Conference is Held to Decide the

PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE

Indications Point to a Drawn Battle—Synopsis of the Bills to be Presented.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The silver and anti-silver men held a conference today to decide as to the procedure in the house on silver legislation. The silver men offered to introduce a bill repealing the Sherman law and allowing free coinage of silver, the ratio to be fixed by the house. The anti-silver men could offer a substitute bill if they wished, but the silver men wanted to get free coinage before the house in some way. The latter further agreed the debate should continue three weeks. The anti-silver men withdrew to consider the proposition before giving an answer.

The silver men allege that no excuse can be given for faltering the free coinage men for the abandonment of their principles. If the opponents of free coinage have the numerical strength they can of course strike out every section of the bill relating to free coinage and leave only the last section which provides for the immediate repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause.

THE GREAT QUESTION

which is still to be determined is which of the two bills is to have priority of consideration. The silver men fear that if a repealing bill should be first taken up, the free coinage amendments which would naturally be proposed might under strict interpretation of parliamentary law be declared not germane to the subject under consideration, the main question being that of repeal. To guard against such a ruling and to insure a successive vote on all propositions to be presented by the silver men the latter demand that the bill of the free coinage men, which also contains a clause repealing the purchasing act, shall be given priority of consideration.

Slowly but surely the lines of battle are being drawn on the financial question and before another day passes the country will probably be acquainted with the full plan of procedure.

Tonight all indications point to a drawn battle on the floor of the house without reference of the question to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Bland readily acquiesced in the program to fight the battle out on the floor of the house in committee of the whole, and in this arrangement the anti-silver men of course readily agree.

THE TWO BILLS

on which is to be turned all discussion of the financial question were today fully prepared and are ready for presentation. The one drawn by the anti-silver men is brief and to the point. It tersely provides for the unconditional repeal of so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as directs the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion and issuing notes thereon.

The measure drawn by the free coinage people is longer, and is unique, being drawn in a manner which will develop the greatest possible strength of the free coinage element of the house. The first portion of the bill provides that all holders of $100 or more of silver bullion of standard weight shall be entitled to have the same coined into silver dollars at the mints of the United States. The dollars so coined are to be legal tender for all debts, and any holder of silver dollars may at his discretion, deposit the same in the United States treasury, and recieve silver certificates for the same; the number of grains of silver to be contained in the standard dollars to be determined on the floor of the house. The closing section of the bill provides briefly for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause.

The bill drawn by the free coinage men is regarded by their opponents as well as by their friends as the strongest measure that could be possibly presented by the silver men, the question of ratio being left the house.

A LATER PROPOSITION.

Later this evening a proposition was formulated by the anti-silver committee which it is believed will be acceptable to the free coinage committee, and that at the meeting tomorrow morning the conference will request the committee on rules to report an order to the house covering the arrangement. It is that the house proceed to the discussion of the bill providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and that opportunity be given to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio to be agreed upon by the silver men if it is possible. If not, the vote shall be taken upon different ratios, provided, if free coinage at any ratio be rejected, an amendment may be offered similar to the Bland bill of 1878, limiting the purchase of bullion and amount of coinage; this failing, a vote to be taken upon the bill as introduced or the unconditional repeal. The situation was greatly simplified tonight by the action of the conference held at the residence of Secretary Carlisle, at which the anti-silverites were present. A general discussion of the proposition submitted by the anti-silver committee was had and it was agreed to take the affirmative on every proposition. The conference lasted nearly two hours and at its conclusion those in attendance congratulated themselves that the action taken was the best under the circumstances.

PAINTED ROCKS.

Interesting Antiques Found in Tulare County.

In company with John and George Roth, J. A. Sayers and three juveniles, I made a pilgrimage on Friday last to the great Indian painting five miles from here on the side of Black mountain, just east of Rural district, says a correspondent of the Visalia Times. We took a wagon as far as there was a road and tramped the last two miles of the journey.

It was up hill all the two miles and the last decidedly so. I was guide and got the party lost only twice and led them only a mile out of the way. This painting is worth the tramp to see and all the party said so. It is on a steep, wild mountain side, half way to the summit and amid dense brush.

The painting is on the smooth side of a huge bowlder as large as a great house. The rock forms almost a cave by its overhanging south side, and it is in this cave, protected from the rain and sun, that the paintings are. The group is 12x24 feet, and contains fully 100 characters, so closely placed that it is difficult to tell where one begins and the other ends. The colors used are various; red, black, white and brown are the most prominent. The painting seems to have been done by using the fingers for brushes.

Some of the characters are exact and neat, and show some taste and skill. They are far too numerous for me to attempt to describe them in detail. There are odd characters that no one can possibly tell what idea they are meant to convey, for these paintings are but the writings of the Indians. As the hieroglyphics were the letters of the Egyptians, so are these paintings the writings of the American Indians.

Interesting as is this great painting, it is only a remnant of its former size. Time has left only the lower part of the group. Water percolating through the roof of the cave has erased the upper part of the painting. The paint used by the natives of America is as imperishable as any coloring substance can be. What it is made of probably no one knows. It is the flakes falling from the surface of the rocks that finally make these paintings fade away. The boys in the party said we ought to take the painting to the World's Fair.

Just above this cave is another great rock forming a still larger cave. In this lie buried many Indians, and the painting below must tell of them. Rudely has their long sleep been disturbed. Bones lie on the surface everywhere, and have been thrown out into the forest.

As we were viewing the paintings our attention was attracted to a skull that looked down upon us from the limb of a tree near by. Some one of vandal mind had brought the skull down from the catacombs above and set it up in mimickry of life to view the paintings that told of the deeds of those who sleep near by.

We retraced our steps after an hour on the mountain side, and left behind us the fading tracks of a people gone forever from the earth.

Rev. George Jackson, presiding elder of the colored Methodist church of this district is in Fresno, accompanied by his wife, will preach tonight at Zion church, and will hold quarterly conference during his stay here.

Thirty Cents on the Dollar.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A. H. King & Co., the clothiers of Broadway who made an assignment on may 22d, have settled with all their creditors, negotiations being closed yesterday. The settlement was on the basis of 30 cents on the dollar.

A Yacht Race.

LONDON, August 10.—The race for the Ridertown cup, under the auspices of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, took place today. The course sailed over was forty miles. The Britania finished first, Satanita second, Calluna third, Navahoe fourth. Wind light.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

PRICES OF FRUIT, GREEN AND DRIED.

Also Poultry, Eggs, Vegetables, Hay and Grain—Some Changes for the Better.

Since our last quotations there is no material change in the local produce market, and if anything, in every case the tendency is weaker.

Green fruits—There is comparatively no local market whatever; everything is being shipped on commission to the eastern market, with reports of some very good sales, but the market today shows considerable decline. There are a few boxes selling each day. Peaches 35@45c, blackberries 3½@4½c per pound, watermelons, with an abundant supply 25@50c per dozen, cantaloupes 35@60c per dozen, nectarines, white, 25c per box, red 50c per box; Bartlett pears coming in quite freely, selling at 50c per box, Siberian crab apples out of market; green grapes, Zinfandels 35@40c per box, Muscats 50c per box.

Vegetables—Still very scarce, hardly enough to quote. Tomatoes 25c per box. Onions show a slight advance, selling at 60@65c per sack.

Egg market—Eggs have advanced 2½c per dozen for strictly fresh since our last quotations, selling today at 17½@20c per dozen, with stock well cleaned up.

Poultry—Poultry market is still dull with heavy stocks. Price today for hens $4@4.50 per dozen, young chickens, small, $2@2.50 per dozen, large $3@3.50 per dozen.

Dried fruit Dried fruit is moving slowly, a greater portion of the apricots having been shipped. We expect to ship two cars this week and pay the extreme top market price therefor. Would advise those who have them on hand to come and see us before selling elsewhere. Peaches coming in very slowly with price 5@5½c, and with the probability of a decline after the first few cars are shipped. Nectarines offered very freely, with no particular demand. We expect to be shipping a car the first of next week, and those who have them on hand we would be pleased to have call and see us.

Raisins—We have nothing new to offer on the raisin situation, except that there are reports of offers having been made at 3c for Three Crown in sacks for September shipment.

Hay—Alfalfa meeting with very slow sales with a light decline in the market, selling today for $4@4.50 per ton. Wheat hay is a little firmer, not very much being offered and selling rapidly at $7@8 for loose with an advance of from $1@1.50 for baled.

Grain—No improvement in the grain market; 60c seems to be the best price for milling barley with sales reported as low as $57.50. Wheat is being shipped quite rapidly, farmers not being able to raise money on it are forced to ship. Price 85c, choice milling 90c.

Quotations subject at all times to market fluctuations. HOBBS & PARSONS.

CONSTABLES' NEW RULE

THE SUPERVISORS ISSUE A NEW ORDER.

The District Attorney to Decide Whether Junketing Trips are Necessary.

At the session of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the matter of constables' bills came up for discussion.

The board was of the opinion that a great deal of unnecessary mileage was being made in petty cases to no practical purpose so far as punishing crime was concerned.

As a matter of fact warrants are issued for offenders who have obtained a meal or lodgings under the act to collect hotel keepers' bills at the expense of the public, or for some similar petty and insignificant offense. The offender is located at Red Bluff, Los Angeles or San Diego, and an officer goes after him, brings him back and he is brought before a justice that the majesty of the law may be vindicated.

After discussing the matter the board concluded that the proper method was to put the whole matter in the control of the public prosecutor and to that end the following order was passed, all the supervisors voting aye except Wickersham, absent on leave, and the clerk of the board was ordered to notify all constables:

"It is ordered that no constables' bill shall hereafter be allowed for travel or arrest outside of the county unless done under special order in writing therefor from the district attorney, which order shall be attached to the bill.

"The clerk is ordered to notify every constable in the county."

Burned Out but Still On Deck.

Smith Bros., druggists, are temporarily located on Tulare street, Hughes block, next door to Peoples Savings Bank, where their customers and the public generally are invited to call for pure drugs at low prices. New stock of fresh drugs and chemicals just received. Smith Bros., same as ever, leading druggists.